



Daily Report

East Asia

**FBIS-EAS-87-210
Friday
30 October 1987**

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-87-210

CONTENTS

30 October 1987

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Takeshita To Assume Nakasone's LDP Post	1
Bank of Japan To Cut Money Market Rates	1
Maritime Safety Agency Seizes ROK Fishing Boat	1
Fishing Vessel Released by DPRK Returns Home	2

North Korea

Paper Comments on Referendum Results	2
CPRF Views Referendum	2
Commentator Says Hatred of No 'Natural'	3
Paper Compares Youth Corps to Hitler Youth [NODONG SINMUN 29 Oct]	3
Daily on Necessity of Strengthening Party	4
Rally Welcomes Soviet Peace Delegation	5

South Korea

Red Cross Urges Talks Resumption With North	5
To's Location Kept Secret; Confirmed Well [THE KOREA TIMES 30 Oct]	6
PRC Table Tennis Team To Compete in Seoul	6
Accord Restraining Fishing Reached With Japan [KYODO]	6
Choe Kwang-su Talks With Egypt's Ghali	7
'Text' of Chon's Amendment Promulgation Speech [THE KOREA HERALD 30 Oct]	7
Amendment Draft To Protect Press Freedom [THE KOREA TIMES 30 Oct]	8
NCDC To Become 'Election Monitoring Agency' [THE KOREA TIMES 30 Oct]	9
8 Arrested for Leading University Rally [THE KOREA HERALD 29 Oct]	9
Police Seize Rally Materials [THE KOREA TIMES 29 Oct]	9
RDP Claims Government Hindering Rallies [THE KOREA TIMES 30 Oct]	10
Police To Block NCDC Rallies [TONG-A ILBO 30 Oct]	10
Kim Tae-chung Speaks at Rally for New Party	10
Jailed Solon, Others Expected To Join PDP [THE KOREA TIMES 30 Oct]	11
NDRP Nominates Kim Chong-pil as Candidate	12
Opposition Split Hampers Revision Talks [THE KOREA TIMES 30 Oct]	12
Threatens CPD Unity [THE KOREA TIMES 30 Oct]	13
DJP Bills Face Opposition Resistance [THE KOREA TIMES 30 Oct]	13
Hunger Strike Planned by Union Members [THE KOREA TIMES 29 Oct]	13

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Brunei, Malaysia, Singapore

Malaysia

Further Reports on Security Measures	15
MP's Meet Prime Minister	15
Minister Reassures Tourists	15
Police Official Views Security	15
Information Minister Comments	15
Arrests Total 88	15
Journalists Report To Work	16
Commentary on Background	16

Over 7,000 Boat People Reported in Country	17
Minister Comments on Ties With Japan	17

Singapore

Four Malaysians Banned From Entering [AFP]	17
--	----

Cambodia

SRV Education Delegation Ends Visit	18
Sim Ka Receives Soviet Delegation	18
Hun Sen Closes Border Defense Work Meeting	18
SPK Reports Socioeconomic Successes	19
Son Sann Views on Sihanouk-Hun Sen Meeting [VOK]	19
DK Leaders Greet Sihanouk on Birthday [VONADK]	19

Indonesia

Suharto To Meet Lee Kuan Yew; No Date Fixed	20
Portuguese Lawmakers' Timor Visit Welcomed	20

Laos

U.S. Accused of Undermining ASEAN Summit	20
Phoumi Vongvichit Receives PRK Delegation	21
Meeting Held With GDR Party Delegation	21
BRIEFS	22
Delegation Returns From PRK	22
Soviet Friendship Week	22

Philippines

Further on Killings of U.S. Servicemen	22
Aquino Comments [AFP]	22
'Hunter Teams' Deployed [THE PHILIPPINE STAR 30 Oct]	23
Communists Disavow Killings [AFP]	23
Killings Begin NPA Campaign	24
'Terror Plan' Possible [THE PHILIPPINE STAR 30 Oct]	24
Columnist Discusses Murders [THE PHILIPPINE STAR 30 Oct 87]	25
Anti-U.S. Sentiment Said Growing in Military [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 29 Oct]	27
21 August Movement Pickets U.S. Embassy	27
Details Reported on Bombing of American Firms [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 30 Oct]	28
President Aquino Hopes To Visit China in 1988 [AFP]	28
Aquino Meets Soldiers in Cebu City 29 October [MANILA BULLETIN 30 Oct]	28
Asks for Help To Capture Honasan [THE PHILIPPINE STAR 30 Oct]	29
Official Guidelines Issued for Vigilantes [AFP]	30
Aquino Discusses Endorsement [THE PHILIPPINE STAR 30 Oct]	30
Laurel Speaks on War Against Insurgents [MANILA BULLETIN 30 Oct]	31
Labor Militants To Resume Strike Offensive [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 30 Oct]	32
MNLF-RG Withdraws From Muslim Unity Body [MALAYA 30 Oct]	32

Thailand

Foreign Ministry Reiterates Ban on Dalai Lama [THE NATION 30 Oct]	33
Vietnamese Soldiers Arrested by Military	33
Reports of Action Against Tribesmen Denied	33
Foreign Minister Speaks on Economic Goals	34
Stock Market Acts To Stabilize Prices	35
Industrial Zone Security Plan Approved	35
Daily Views Copyright Amendment Bill [BANGKOK POST 30 Oct]	35

Vietnam

Nguyen Van Linh, Delegation Leave for Moscow	36
USSR's Gusev, Nguyen Co Thach Sign Agreements	36
Nguyen Van Linh Meets Visitors	37
Construction Protocol Signed With Soviet Union	37
Energy Cooperation Agreement Signed With USSR	38
Soviet Ambassador Holds News Conference	38
Nguyen Van Linh Writes on October Revolution	38
Second Buddhist Congress Closes in Hanoi	40
Correction to Report on MIA Talks in Hanoi	40

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

New Zealand's Marshall Criticizes France	41
Treasury Set To Counter Economic 'Fallout'	41

French Polynesia

France Bolsters Security Presence After Riots [AFP]	41
---	----

New Caledonia

Jury Acquits 7 in Killing of Activists [AFP]	41
--	----

Japan

Takeshita To Assume Nakasone's LDP Post *OW300855 Tokyo KYODO in English 0734 GMT* *30 Oct 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 30 KYODO—Noboru Takeshita is succeeding Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone as leader of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party Saturday.

He is the 12th president of the LDP, which has governed the country without a break since it was established in 1955 through the merger of two conservative parties.

Takeshita, 63, who Nakasone handpicked as his successor last week, will be elected new LDP president for his first two-year term of office in an extraordinary party convention.

The LDP presidency carries with it the post of prime minister as the party has an overwhelming majority both in the powerful 512-seat House of Representatives and the 252-seat House of Councillors.

Takeshita, LDP secretary general since July 1986, will replace Nakasone as prime minister following balloting in both houses of the Diet (parliament) November 6.

Nakasone, 69, who has been LDP leader and prime minister since November 1982, is the first LDP president to serve out his tenure in the 32-year party history.

Nakasone's 10 predecessors all stepped down halfway through their tenure or died in office.

The LDP will open the extraordinary convention at 10 a.m. Monday with an estimated 2,000 delegates from across the country attending, LDP officials said. Among them will be 445 LDP Diet members.

After Nakasone's speech, Seisuke Okuno, chairman of the LDP Presidential Election Management Commission, will deliver a report on the election of Takeshita.

Takeshita will later make an acceptance speech at the party convention, the officials said.

He is scheduled to meet reporters at the party's head office, where he is expected to discuss mainly his policy targets and ideology, at 3 p.m. Monday.

Takeshita will form the new lineup of senior party officers on November 5 and the new cabinet the following day, the officials said.

Shintaro Abe, 63, chairman of the Executive Council or the LDP's top decision-making body, will succeed Takeshita as secretary general, the party's No. 2 position, they said.

Kiichi Miyazawa, 68, will retain his post as finance minister and will also serve as deputy prime minister in the new cabinet, LDP sources said.

Abe and Miyazawa were unsuccessful contenders in the LDP presidential election.

Nakasone, who was given full authority to pick his successor, asked Takeshita to name Abe and Miyazawa to key party and cabinet posts.

Meanwhile, Takeshita will name Masayoshi Ito, chairman of the LDP Policy Affairs Research Council, to replace Abe as the Executive Council chairman, LDP sources said.

Former Finance Minister Michio Watanabe is tipped to fill the post to be left vacant by Ito, the sources said.

Ito is one of the followers of Miyazawa, while Watanabe is a close aide to Nakasone.

Bank of Japan To Cut Money Market Rates *OW300217 Tokyo KYODO in English 0205 GMT* *30 Oct 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 30 KYODO—The Bank of Japan said Friday it will cut maximum rates on money market certificates (MMCs) by 0.04 percentage points next week, the first cut in 11 weeks.

The cap rates on MMCs with a maturity from of one to two years will stand at 4.25 percent, and those with a shorter maturity period will be 4.00 percent.

The combined average interest rate on certificates of deposit (CDs) was 4.75 percent in October 22-28, down 0.04 points from the preceding week.

The offered rates on bankers acceptance (BA) for a one-month maturity term rose 0.35 points to 4.35 percent. Two- and three-month BA bills were not traded.

Maritime Safety Agency Seizes ROK Fishing Boat *OW290431 Tokyo KYODO in English 0310 GMT* *29 Oct 87*

[Text] Kanazawa, Oct. 29 KYODO—Local Maritime Safety Agency officials have seized a 26-ton South Korean fishing boat off Ishikawa Prefecture and have arrested its 36-year-old skipper on suspicion of violating Japanese territorial waters, officials said Thursday.

The skipper was identified as Kim Song-yol, who allegedly operated his fishing boat *Yong Yin*, with 9 crewmen, in waters about 120 kilometers north of the prefecture Wednesday night, the officials said.

The officials said the agency patrol boat seized the fishing boat after about 30-minute chase.

They also said it was the seventh South Korean fishing boat to be seized in Japanese waters this year.

Fishing Vessel Released by DPRK Returns Home
*OW291107 Tokyo KYODO in English 1030 GMT
29 Oct 87*

[Text] Matsue, Oct. 29 KYODO—A Japanese fishing boat returned to its home port in Shimane Prefecture Wednesday after a four-week detention in North Korea for intruding into North Korean waters.

The 99.2-ton crab fishing boat, *Hoyu Maru No 88*, and its crew of 11 were released by North Korea Tuesday and arrived in Sakaiminato, Tottori Prefecture, earlier Wednesday.

The boat, seized by North Korea on October 1, paid a fine of 100 million yen before being released.

On return to the home port in Etomo, skipper Akio Kuriki, 36, said North Korea charged that the Japanese fishermen engaged in spying activities but he denied the charge.

North Korea

Paper Comments on Referendum Results
*SK300457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0449 GMT
30 Oct 87*

[Text] Pyongyang October 30 (KCNA)—*Nodong Sinmun* today comes out with a signed commentary on the results of the "national referendum" on October 27 about the constitutional amendment bill the key note of which is "direct presidential elections" in South Korea. The results show that the South Korean people turn their back to the despicable "elections" to be held under the present fascist system of the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group, the signed commentary says.

According to reports, the "referendum" was staged in a panic-stricken atmosphere where a "maximum emergency alert order" was issued to the suppressive forces, and the polling and ballot-counting places were surrounded by 90,000 police.

Nevertheless, nearly one fourth of the voters boycotted the poll, and many people objected to the constitutional amendment bill.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group and its "Democratic Justice Party" riffraff launched a brazen counterpropaganda, describing the hard-won direct "presidential" elections as their achievement, the signed commentary says, and goes on:

The direct "presidential" election is not a present of the dictators including No Tae-u.

No Tae-u's "June 29 declaration" including the problem of direct "presidential" elections is a script written by the U.S. imperialists with the aim of maintaining the colonial military fascist dictatorship hit hard by the June people's resistance. As a matter of course, it is also a document of surrender submitted by the puppets yielding to the masses of the people.

The direct "presidential" election has now been made feasible, but it does not mean democratization immediately.

The gangsters of the "Democratic Justice Party" are now making quite a noise as if the direct "presidential" elections immediately meant "settlement of democratic politics." This is nonsense.

Should the direct "presidential" elections hold good, it is necessary to create socio-political conditions and environment and an atmosphere of fair elections in which the people are free to choose a "president" in accordance with their will and demand.

This would be possible only when the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u military gang, the main culprit in the Kwangju bloodbath, and the present fascist "cabinet" which is flouting the masses with the veil of "neutrality" resigned and a national neutral cabinet embracing broad strata of people in South Korea was formed.

CPRF Views Referendum

*SK301028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT
30 Oct 87*

[Text] Pyongyang October 30 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in its information No 416 Thursday says neither fair elections nor democracy can be expected under the present military dictatorial system.

The information points out:

Students and people were arrested and peaceful demonstrations were ruthlessly suppressed every day in the week-long period from October 21 to 27, the day when the "referendum" on the "constitution" was held in South Korea.

The military fascist clique posted over 90,000 policemen in uniform and plain clothes at 13,630 "polling booths" and 245 "ballot-counting centres" throughout South Korea from October 25. The "referendum" was staged in a terror-ridden atmosphere in which even reserve forces were kept ready for mobilization any time in streets around each "polling booth" on October 27, a voting day.

This bespeaks that although the South Korean fascist clique claim the "referendum" took place in an unprecedentedly "peaceful atmosphere", it was, in fact, held in a terrible repressive atmosphere little short of a state of "martial law".

Commentator Says Hatred of No 'Natural'

SK301045 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1034 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] *Pyongyang* October 30 (KCNA)—It is natural that the traitor No Tae-u was only cursed and denounced by people in his recent local "campaign" tour, says *Nodong Sinmun* Friday in a signed commentary.

Recalling that he was greeted with such hatred and denunciation as "Down with No Tae-u," "Punish the culprit in the Kwangju massacre" and "No Tae-u, you have no qualification for 'president'" everywhere he went, and he was hailed by a volley of firebombs and tear gas even in Taegu, his home town, the commentary notes that the judgement of the popular masses is a fair and decisive.

The commentary goes on:

The South Korean people strongly demand his "withdrawal from presidential candidacy", yelling "Down with No Tae-u." This is an expression of the resolute will of the people not to allow No Tae-u, the fascist murderer and traitor to the nation, to seize power.

The South Korean puppets put police throughout South Korea under a "maximum emergency alert" from October 25, talking about "guarantee of the environment for fair elections", and are running wild in suppression of the democratic forces. This is part of the fascist offensive to put down by force the forces opposed to their re-assumption of power and to extend their power.

However, the ambition of the traitor No Tae-u to stifle democracy and install himself in the seat of the "president" cannot be realized.

The fate of the traitor No Tae-u is already decided. What is waiting for him is not the seat of "president" but a grave.

Paper Compares Youth Corps to Hitler Youth

SK301130 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
2152 GMT 28 Oct 87

[NODONG SINMUN 29 commentary: "Shock Brigades For Extending the Military Dictatorship"]

[Text] No Tae-u, DJP president and its presidential candidate, recently prowled about provinces to hold meetings to inaugurate the Youth Voluntary Service Corps. After concluding the game of holding inaugural meetings, the rascal No Tae-u is babbling that the groundwork has been laid to prevent morbid practices

that may occur in a direct election system or that the youths could enter into the stage of election campaigning in earnest. In addition in North Cholla Province, Youth Voluntary Service Corps gangsters launched a surprise attack at the office of the Iri-Iksan chapter of the National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution and collectively committed acts of violence against workers at the office and broke furniture using wooden bats and steel pipes. This shows that the recently organized Youth Voluntary Service Corps are not simple youth organization but terrorist groups for fabricating an election victory for traitor No Tae-u; shock brigades that will be used to accelerate the fascistization and militarization of South Korean society; and military gangsters in civilian clothes.

Hitler once organized youths to use them as shock brigades in establishing his Nazi regime. After taking office, he held the Olympics while terrorism, mainly caused by this government-organized youth organization, was rampant. They were used as cannon fodder in a war that drove mankind into calamity. This is a well-known fact.

No Tae-u's Youth Voluntary Service Corps are a modern version of the Hitler Youth, its malformed version. Appearing at all of the meetings to organize these gangster-like terrorist organizations, traitor No Tae-u inspired the gangsters by saying that opening the future roads dreamed of by the youths is the essence of the 29 June declaration or that he will nourish the youths. He also babbled that the youths, as his incarnations, must become a basis for recreating a regime with each playing the role of a hundred. Moreover, some petty gangsters who attended the meetings ran amok, shouting: Victory, No Tae-u! This clearly exposed one of the most important purposes for organizing the Youth Voluntary Service Corps. Becoming a basis for the DJP's re-creation of a regime means becoming shock brigades for fabricating the victory of No Tae-u, the DJP's presidential candidate.

The No Tae-u ring is attempting to extend its military fascist regime while attacking its opposing forces by mobilizing Youth Voluntary Service Corps gangsters and is turning all of South Korea into a place where fascism and terrorism are rampant. The No Tae-u ring defiled the challenge of the democratic forces as a morbid practice and launched a surprise attack at a democratic organization in Iri, where the organization had been attacked with Molotov cocktails during its local tour. This shows that this notorious group of gangsters has begun to move in earnest.

Even while babbling about a fair election whenever an opportunity arises, traitor No Tae-u is organizing terrorist organizations and mobilizing them behind the scenes. This is not accidental. As was exposed, even though he was nominated as a DJP presidential candidate, traitor No Tae-u is denounced and rejected by the people because he is a remnant of Yusin, a devilish Kwangju

murderer, and a military gangster. No Tae-u, a major culprit in the brutal Kwangju massacre, cannot become president. This is the demand of the South Korean people.

After donning the hat of a presidential candidate, No Tae-u visited the United States and promised for democratization called the 29 June declaration in order to improve his reputation. However, the people's protest is becoming more intense, not pacified.

No Tae-u organized the Youth Voluntary Service Corps to use them as a group of private soldiers. This is a desperate effort to suppress the popular masses' struggle at any cost and to gain the seat of power. He has another purpose. The No Tae-u ring is trying to further fascistize South Korean society and to hold the Olympics after promoting a more horrific atmosphere. It is also trying to provoke a war of northward invasion by mobilizing this group of gangsters as shock brigades. This is evidenced by the fact that under the pretext of guaranteeing the Olympics, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring is stepping up maneuvers to suppress democratic force and war maneuvers together with the U.S. imperialists. Also in this respect, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring is following the example of Hitler, who was ruined. However, no matter how hard it may fabricate the Youth Voluntary Service Corps or any other group of gangsters, the No Tae-u ring cannot save itself from the destruction that faces it. History shows that those who tried to maintain their rule by adhering to fascistization went to ruin without exception. The South Korean people will in no way allow No Tae-u, a devilish Kwangju murderer, to take power. No Tae-u must dissolve the organizations of gangsters and must resign from the position of presidential candidate.

Daily on Necessity of Strengthening Party

SK301054 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT
30 Oct 87

[Text] Pyongyang October 30 (KCNA)—*Nodong Sinmun* today carries a signed article entitled "To Strengthen the Party Is Prerequisite to Strengthening the Subject of the Revolution."

In his work "On Some Problems of Education in the Chuche Idea" dear Comrade Kim Chong-il gives a scientific clarification of the position and role of the party in the subject of the revolution, and recently said that in order to strengthen the subject of the revolution, it was necessary, first of all, to strengthen the party, the article notes.

Saying this provided a valuable guideline in further strengthening the subject of the revolution and enhancing its role, the article goes on:

Consolidating the party organizationally and ideologically and enhancing its leadership function is a problem of prime and key importance in strengthening the subject of the revolution.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, says:

"The party is the core of the masses, and it is rallied closely around the leader organizationally and ideologically; it is the pivot of the independent socio-political organism."

To strengthen the party is a primary requirement in strengthening the subject of the revolution because of the position and role of the party in the revolutionary movement, the socio-political organism.

Strengthening the subject of the revolution means, in essence, to consolidate unity and cohesion of the leader, the party and the masses and making the party and the masses move and struggle as one in accordance with the ideology and purpose of the leader and under his leadership.

The party combines guidance and the masses so that the leader, the party and the masses form the subject of the revolution as an integral whole. No other political organization can hold the position of the party and play its role as a political organization which establishes unified leadership of the political activities of the masses within the socio-political community.

How the unity of all the organizations and revolutionaries within the revolutionary ranks in ideology and purpose and in action is achieved depends on how powerful the party is.

As was said by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in his work "On Some Problems of Education in the Chuche Idea," the party is the pivot of the socio-political organism which constitutes the subject of the revolution.

The party forms a complete whole with the masses and always represents their desire and demand for independence, concentrates them on the leader and thus makes them the fundamental demand of the socio-political organism. Herein lie the important function and role of the party as the pivot of the socio-political organism.

The party also organizes and commands the creative activities of the masses in a unified manner in accordance with the idea and purpose of the leader.

The party, a political organization which carries the leader's idea and guidance into effect, informs every and each member of the socio-political community of the leader's idea and purpose in time, rouses the masses in

the endeavours to this end and organizes and commands their activities in a unified manner in keeping with the common demands of the community.

Thus, the party plays a great role, indeed, as the pivot of the socio-political organism, which forms the subject of the revolution, in ensuring the activities of this organism.

The subject of our revolution today is a powerful, indestructible subject which is successfully fulfilling any tasks arising in the revolution and construction, smashing all imperialist moves toward aggression.

The unbreakable unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks, the great revolutionary unity of our society has reached a high level as never before in our era when our glorious party centre is leading the cause of party building.

In the course of guiding the revolution and construction dear Comrade Kim Chong-il always finds the key to all victories in the strengthening of the party and first leads the work of consolidating the party organizationally and ideologically. This serves as a decisive guarantee of continued progress in consolidating our revolutionary ranks and modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea.

Rally Welcomes Soviet Peace Delegation

*SK300442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT
30 Oct 87*

[Text] Pyongyang October 30 (KCNA)—A mass rally was held at the Chollima House of Culture on October 29 to welcome the visiting delegation of the Soviet Peace Committee.

The rally was addressed by Vice-Chairman Kim Chol-sik of the Korean National Peace Committee and Vice-Chairman Volf Sedykh of the Soviet Peace Committee who is heading the delegation.

Kim Chol-sik noted that the Soviet people who have traversed a glorious path for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism are actively struggling for the all-round completion of socialism and for world peace and security. He went on:

The Korean people express firm support and solidarity for the struggle of the Soviet people. The Korean people and the Korean National Peace Committee will do all they can to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the fraternal Soviet people under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and vigorously wage a joint struggle with the world's peace-loving forces for peace against imperialism and nuclear weapons.

Volf Sedykh said:

The Soviet people highly estimate the DPRK's peace-loving policy and the efforts of your people to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone. The Soviet Union expresses firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle to reunify the country independently and peacefully on a democratic basis.

The visit to the Soviet Union of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his meeting with Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, a year ago were of particular importance in the Soviet-Korean cooperative relations.

The blood-sealed Soviet-Korean friendship will grow stronger and no force can break this friendship.

South Korea

Red Cross Urges Talks Resumption With North

*SK300154 Seoul YONHAP in English 0144 GMT
30 Oct 87*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 30 (YONHAP)—The South Korean National Red Cross (KNRC) Friday called on the North Korean Red Cross to resume the inter-Korean Red Cross talks as soon as possible.

Kim Sang-hyop, president of the KNRC, said that it was very regrettable that the inter-Korean Red Cross meeting had not been held since last year due to North Korea's insincerity.

In a meeting commemorating the 82nd anniversary of the KNRC's founding, Kim said that the Red Cross talks between the two Koreas are an aspiration not only for the 10 million Koreans who are separated from their family members and relatives but for all 60 million Koreans.

Kim also urged that North Korea, in accordance with humanitarianism, repatriate the South Korean fishermen who were kidnapped to the North last January while fishing in the East Sea.

The KNRC leader accused North Korea of repeated barbarous provocations, noting that North Korea attacked and sank a South Korean fishing vessel, killing many fishermen on the Chusok holiday (Oct. 7), following its abduction of the *Tongjin-ho* fishing boat last January.

Prime Minister Kim Chong-yol, foreign diplomats stationed in Seoul, and many other dignitaries attended the ceremony held at the KNRC's Seoul branch in eastern Seoul.

To's Location Kept Secret; Confirmed Well
SK300229 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
30 Oct 87 p 1

[Text] South Korean diplomat To Chae-song, abducted by unidentified gunmen in Beirut 21 months ago, has been freed from his captors but is still in the territory of Lebanon, the Foreign Ministry confirmed yesterday.

Ministry spokesman Kim Hang-kyong told reporters, "One of our diplomats had a conversation with Secretary To and confirmed by his voice that he is alive and in good condition."

The spokesman revealed that To, 45, made a telephone call to an official at the Korean mission in a neighboring country of Lebanon early yesterday morning. But he did not elaborate.

It was the first time since To was kidnapped at gunpoint on Jan. 31, 1986 that he was contacted by a South Korean official.

Spokesman Kim added that To's whereabouts could not be revealed to protect his security.

Officials at the ministry said that there are some doubts in the foreign reports that To has left Lebanon heading for home.

"To did not have his passport when he was abducted. He or whoever is protecting him will certainly have to contact Korean authorities to obtain necessary travel certificates before leaving Beirut," an official noted.

Other officials said that "we ourselves have not yet secured his release." Therefore, it is certain that To has been released from his original kidnappers but is now under the protection of another hands.

On Wednesday, Lebanese Justice Minister Nabih Birri, who is the leader of Shi'ite Amal militia, announced in a news conference that To was freed 36 hours ago and that the Amal movement contributed in protecting To's voyage.

The ministry spokesman also noted that his ministry is exerting its utmost to win an "early and safe release" of To through all possible channels.

Asked at what time he expects to secure the release of To by the government, a ranking official replied, "Let's wait for a few days."

He alluded to the fact that it will take some days to complete the behind-the-scenes negotiation with the protector of the Korean diplomat for his release.

He also denied flatly the foreign reports that a South Korean special envoy was secretly dispatched to Lebanon last week for the release of To and that a ransom of not less than \$1 million was paid, saying, "They are absolutely groundless."

A flight attendant of a Korean Air plane [KAL] arriving from Zurich, Switzerland, said yesterday he understood the diplomat was to have boarded his plane in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, earlier in the day.

He said that when his plane was about 40 minutes from Seoul, a "query from the KAL head office in Seoul said To was to have taken the plane in Jeddah. We checked back with Jeddah and were told that he had missed the flight by one hour and 40 minutes."

Foreign Ministry officials denied the statement and said the diplomat had not arrived in Jeddah.

PRC Table Tennis Team To Compete in Seoul
SK301157 Seoul YONHAP in English 1152 GMT
30 Oct 87

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 30 (YONHAP)—Forty-eight players from 17 countries will compete in the fifth Asian Cup table tennis competition slated for Nov. 5-8 in Seoul.

The competition is expected to give the participants a good opportunity to size up their medal-winning chances in the 1988 Seoul Olympics where table tennis was adopted as an official event for the first time in the Olympic history.

China, the undisputed ping-pong power, plans to send three male players and two female players to the Seoul meet. The Chinese squad includes Chen Longcan, ranked third in the world in the men's division, and Jiao Zhimin, ranked fourth in the women's division.

Korea will field the 1986 Asian Game gold medalist Yu Nam-kyu, Kim Ki-taek and An Chae-hyong for the men's division, as well as women's double world champions Yang Yong-cha and Hyon Chung-hwa.

Japan will send five athletes, including Miyazaki Yoshio who won the bronze medal in the 1986 Seoul Asian Games.

A total of 20,000 U.S. dollars will be set up in prize money with the first winner earning 3,000 dollars.

Accord Restraining Fishing Reached With Japan
OW281347 Tokyo KYODO in English 1332 GMT
28 OCT 87

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 28 KYODO—Japan and South Korea reached a formal agreement here Wednesday calling for voluntary fishing restraints in each others waters and stricter controls on violations.

The accord was reached by Goro Satake, director general of Japan's Fisheries Agency, and his South Korean counterpart Kang Yong-sik.

Under the agreement, all 14 Korean trawling boats operating in waters off Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido will pull out by April 1991.

The number of Japanese drag-net fishing boats operating off Cheju Island in the straits between the two nations will be halved to 44 from 88 by the same date, with the fishing period cut to a month and a half from the present three months, according to the agreement.

Moreover, South Korea will bar Japanese round haul-net fishing boats from operating in the area southeast off Cheju Island, officials said.

In return, Japan will prohibit South Korean drag-net, cuttlefish and sea-eel fishing boats from operating in some areas off western Japan in conformity with similar bans in areas near South Korean waters for Japanese drag-net and cuttlefish fishing boats, they said.

It was also agreed to strengthen the surveillance through six rounds of inspections a year through joint patrols by Japanese with inspectors aboard one another's boats.

Choe Kwang-su Talks With Egypt's Ghali

SK291335 Seoul YONHAP in English
1102 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 29 (YONHAP)—South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su met Thursday with his Egyptian counterpart Butrus B. Ghali to discuss ways to promote cooperation between the two countries.

Choe and Ghali also exchanged views on recent development on the Korean peninsula and in the Middle East, as well as other issues of mutual concern.

In the meeting, Choe explained to Ghali South Korea's efforts for peaceful unification of the divided peninsula through direct talks with North Korea. Ghali said the Egyptian Government actively supports the South's dialogue efforts.

Ghali arrived here Wednesday for a week-long visit at the invitation of Choe.

'Text' of Chon's Amendment Promulgation Speech

SK300123 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
30 Oct 87 p 2

["Unofficial translation" of Chon Tu-hwan's 29 October Speech to Promulgate the Constitutional Amendment]

[Text] I hereby promulgate the amended Constitution that was worked out by agreement between the governing and opposition parties and that was subsequently

overwhelmingly endorsed by the people in a national referendum on Oct. 27. I join all of you, my fellow citizens, in heartily celebrating this event.

The birth of the amended Constitution is yet another resplendent milestone in the political development of our country. It is indeed an auspicious event that has vividly demonstrated the democratic capabilities of the Korean people.

The new Constitution has been finalized exactly four months after the June 29 declaration by No Tae-u, president of the Democratic Justice Party, which was seconded by my July 1 statement.

This has come to pass in a new climate created by various measures that have been implemented over the last four months to promote political stability and national harmony.

Accordingly, we are now assured of the successful accomplishment of a peaceful change of administrations—a long-cherished goal of the nation.

I pay my heartfelt respect to you, my fellow citizens, for having turned out in such large numbers and smoothly carried out the just-concluded referendum.

I also warmly congratulate the public officials throughout the country and all other persons involved who labored around the clock to ensure that the referendum would proceed without a hitch from beginning to end.

On this significant occasion of promulgating the amended Constitution, I would like for all of us together to take a deeper look at the major urgent tasks facing the nation.

The forthcoming presidential election will not only be a precious opportunity for each and every citizen to have a direct say in choosing the top leader of the next administration, but also, by genuinely translating into reality the spirit of this, the first constitutional revision by consensus in modern Korean political history, providing a historic setting in which our political maturity can be fully exhibited.

Accordingly, the upcoming election must be characterized by bona fide competition and free and honest balloting in an even more peaceful and stable atmosphere than ever before.

Through your enthusiastic support for the most recent constitutional change, you, my fellow countrymen, have reaffirmed your unflagging resolve to accomplish that task without fail.

Any rejection or disregard of such a clear national consensus must never be tolerated. And yet, as election time draws closer, many citizens are seriously worried over the fact that various recent political phenomena are reminiscent of the negative aspects of the past direct presidential elections.

For example, to our chagrin, we see some politicians fomenting public conflicts by fueling regional antagonisms out of an anxiousness to show off the extent of popular support they claim to enjoy.

We also note with concern that these same politicians are hell-bent on slandering and smearing their rivals. Furthermore, some radical leftist groups do not hesitate to obstruct political rallies with violence, taking advantage of the so-called democratization fever.

Such activities—which pollute the atmosphere for fair and free elections—are not only potentially great impediments to smooth implementation of the political agenda but also are serious barriers threatening to frontally block genuine democratic development in this country.

I want to draw special attention to the fact that a few days ago student radicals and dissident activists held a so-called “rally to fight for a national cabinet” on a university campus, and some opposition leaders also took party.

I am very concerned about this, because such activities and demands have come to the fore at a time when the public expectations regarding the new Constitution and their determination to implement it are surging.

Now, only about three months remain in both my presidency and the life of the present administration. In this short span, we must successfully accomplish the momentous national tasks of a presidential election and a subsequent transfer of power.

In particular, it is impossible to overemphasize the importance of the scheduled peaceful change of government to be carried out for the first time in the 40-year history of the Republic of Korea.

As you, my fellow countrymen, well know, the administration and I have been doing everything possible with great care to ensure that there will indeed be a single term presidency as I have repeatedly pledged. We are now anxiously waiting for its satisfactory completion.

The demanded creation at this critical juncture of a national cabinet for election management is an extraconstitutional proposition which has no legal basis at all either in the current basic law or in the amended version.

The ulterior motive behind it is thus quite suspect. The demagogic mass rally held to press for something that has no precedent in any democratic country has given rise to deep concern that it may have been an attempt to

create anarchy in this pre-election season with the goal of grabbing power by overthrowing the present government and political system through a violent revolution.

Now that a smooth and broad avenue for a peaceful change of government has been opened through the ratification of the new Constitution, anyone who is so eager to attain power that he is not concerned about creating social confusion and dividing the nation should be regarded with suspicion as to whether he would hesitate to commit other crimes against the people and history.

I ardently hope that our politicians will put things in a correct historic perspective in conjunction with the public's democratic sophistication and thereby, all factors detrimental to national harmony and injurious to the foundations of democracy will be wisely overcome.

For its part, the administration will continue to sternly and resolutely deal with any and all acts breaching the stability and peace of society and damaging the atmosphere conducive to fair elections. It will exercise all of its vested law-enforcement powers to effectively defend and promote free democracy.

At the same time, I appeal to the leaders of all political parties to actively cooperate in the national endeavors to promote an atmosphere conducive to fair and clean elections.

I also strongly urge them to sever ties with subversive groups intent on totally scuttling the cause of political development that we are now pursuing.

Let all of us join forces in doing our utmost to carry out, on the strength of the democratic capabilities with which constitutional reform by consensus has been accomplished, a fair and honest election that will serve as a model for thousands of generations to come.

In that way, I expect that we will be able to shape a stable, healthy and strong nation, as well as a new society in which democracy will grow healthy and robust.

Amendment Draft To Protect Press Freedom
SK300155 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
30 Oct 87 p 2

[Text] The culture-information minister will be deprived of power to ban newspapers and magazines in accordance with a decision by a National Assembly subcommittee now working for a legislation to replace the controversial Basic Press Law.

Under the amendment draft, the registration of periodicals will be revoked only subject to court rulings on suits filed by the minister.

The press law has been the target of criticism for the provision that allows the minister to repeal permission to conduct business.

The minister will, however, be authorized to order suspension of the publication of dailies and magazines for up to six months in case they fail to meet facility requirements or their applications turn out to be false.

Korean-language dailies are required to have their own rotary presses capable of printing over 20,000 copies of four-page tabloids or larger editions per hour.

Special Korean-language dailies, Korean-language weeklies and foreign-language dailies should have more than one rotary press, the same requirement as in the current press law.

NCDC To Become 'Election Monitoring Agency'
SK300213 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
30 Oct 87 p 2

[Text] The National Coalition for Democratic Constitution (NCDC) will convert itself into an election monitoring agency next month.

The dissident coalition will hold a meeting of the representatives of its nationwide branches on Nov. 5 to make a formal decision to focus its prime activity on overseeing the upcoming presidential election.

The NCDC will play the monitoring role, modelled after the National Movement for Free Election (Namfre) which worked as a private election watchdog organization during the 1986 elections in the Philippines.

Key members of the coalition are divided over whether the NCDC should continue to pressure Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung into reaching an agreement on single presidential candidacy.

Some of them support Kim Tae-chung as the sole opposition candidate.

8 Arrested for Leading University Rally
SK290255 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
29 Oct 87 p 3

[Text] Seoul police yesterday arrested eight people, including five college student activists and requested the court to issue arrest warrants for 19 others for their leading roles in a street demonstration following a rally on the campus of Korea University Sunday.

Those arrested for violating the law governing assemblies and demonstrations are among 48 persons police led away Sunday evening for their leading roles in a torch march.

About 15,000 people, mostly collegians, poured out of the private school campus around 5:30 p.m. Sunday shortly after the inaugural rally of the Joint Council of Youths and Students Struggling for Democracy at which council leaders called for the establishment of a neutral cabinet to supervise the December presidential election.

As the ralliers marched toward downtown areas, police unleashed a barrage of tear gas grenades and clouds of skin-burning pepper gas to disperse them.

The 19 people for whom arrest writs were sought were hauled away by police in a raid on the university early Monday morning.

Of them, 12 are charged with participating in the production of leftist-oriented publications in violation of the stiff National Security Law. Seven others were accused of playing active or wirepulling roles in the street protest, police sources said.

About 900 riot police raided the school's student's hall about 3:30 a.m. and took away 25 people and seized a truck-load of seditious leaflets, publications, placards, petrol bombs and other items to be used for demonstrations.

In the meantime, the prosecution and police have decided to severely punish those who chant leftist-oriented slogans or distribute leaflets supporting leftist ideology in political rallies on college campuses.

Police Seize Rally Materials

SK290219 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
29 Oct 87 p 3

[Text] Police entered the campus of Konguk University in Seoul early yesterday morning and confiscated a huge amount of incendiary bottles, wooden clubs, leaflets and placards kept there for a rally today marking the first anniversary of the seizure of the campus by student radicals.

Carrying search and seizure warrants issued by the court, about 1,000 policemen combed the school buildings for two-and-half hours from 1 a.m. and seized two truckloads of demonstration articles.

Police said their action is to preempt the rally on the campus which they believe would not only damage campus atmosphere but provide an opportunity to make the campus a site for presidential electioneering.

Police also removed a bronze sculpture which the rally organizers installed Tuesday as monument to the worst anti-government and anti-U.S. campus disturbance in recent years. The sculpture was built with 17 million won collected by university students.

About 1,500 students from 29 universities staged a sit-in protest on the university premises for five days from Oct. 29 last year, setting fire to several university buildings.

The incident ended with the arrest of 1,288 students; 890 were released later with suspended indictments. The rest received either prison terms or were pardoned after the June 29 democratic declaration.

The program of today's rally at the university in Kuidong, southern Seoul, includes a lecture on national unification, a satirical play and a mock presidential vote.

A large number of students from different universities are expected to participate in the rally because last year's "Konguk University incident" was a supra-university event.

Kim Tae-chung and dissident Mun Ik-hwan are invited to deliver speeches at the meeting.

Opposition presidential hopeful Kim yesterday informed the rally organizers of his intention not to attend the on-campus event. But the student organizers planned to call him at his house later in the day to appeal for reversal of the decision.

The authorities of Konguk University earlier asked Kim and Mun, president of the largest dissident group Min-tongnyon, to stay away from the rally and are trying to persuade the students to cancel the event.

RDP Claims Government Hindering Rallies

SK300143 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
30 Oct 87 p 2

[Text] The major opposition Reunification Democratic Party claimed yesterday that government authorities were hindering the publicity efforts of the party for a mass rally to end a military rule to be held at the port city of Inchon tomorrow.

An aide to party president Kim Yong-sam said that officials of Seoul and other cities were removing the posters posted on bulletin boards and other places.

Party members distributing the posters and pamphlets were also threatened by the police of arrest, claimed the senior aide.

RDP president Kim Yong-sam will hold a press conference today to express his position on the break-up of the party by his archrival Kim Tae-chung.

The RDP yesterday finalized a schedule of the mass rally to be held at the plaza of the Inchon City Hall.

Despite the obstruction by government authorities, Kim Yong-sam's aides said, a large crowd will gather at the spacious plaza.

It is drawing particular attention from political circles as it is the first mass rally organized by the opposition presidential hopeful since his rival Kim Tae-chung broke away from the major opposition party.

An aide to Kim said, the warm popular support for party president Kim as was seen in the similar rallies in Pusan and Taejon will be repeated in Inchon.

Police To Block NCDC Rallies

SK301010 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
30 Oct 87 p 10

[Text] Treating the meetings planned by the National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution [NCDC] for 31 October at 14 sites in 12 cities across the country to call for the formation of a pannational neutral cabinet and for the release of all prisoners of conscience as illegal, the police have said that the meetings will be blocked.

On 30 October, a police official said: The meetings' planners have failed to obtain permission from the authorities. Additionally, they are illegal meetings that might generate social unrest. Fearing that these meetings might put a crimp in the process of democratic development now smoothly under way and greatly undercut the atmosphere for a fair presidential election, the police have decided to block them by all means.

The police official continued: In the past the NCDC used to promise that it would hold such mass meetings in a peaceful and democratic manner, but it actually agitated the masses with impure, left-leaning, and procommunist slogans, and the meetings often turned out to be violent and destructive. We believe that the meetings scheduled for 31 October will also undermine social stability with the reckless shouting of left-leaning, procommunist slogans; the dissemination of impure literature; and the subversive acts that it will entail.

Kim Tae-chung Speaks at Rally for New Party

SK300723 Seoul YONHAP in English 0715 GMT
30 Oct 87

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 30 (YONHAP)—Followers of opposition leader Kim Tae-chung Friday held a promoters' rally here and elected Kim as chairman of the preparatory committee for a new political party which will nominate Kim as its candidate for the presidential election slated for December.

Kim, who had jointly led the opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) together with party President Kim Yong-sam, Wednesday declared his departure from the RDP to create his own party and to run for the presidency.

In an address, Kim expressed confidence in winning the presidential election even though both he and Kim Yong-sam are candidates, leaving many voters to fear that the opposition vote will be split and the prospect for ruling party candidate No Tae-u will be enhanced.

Kim Yong-sam declared his candidacy on Oct. 10.

In his address, Kim Tae-chung said, even though both Kim Yong-sam and I will compete in the election, the voters will not be divided and I am confident I will win the race in view of past experiences.

At the rally, six vice chairmen were elected—Yi Chung-chae, Yang Sun-chik, No Sung-hwan, Yi Yong-hui, Kim Chong-wan and Choe Yong-kun. The six are expected to be named vice presidents of the new party.

About 2,000 people, including 27 lawmakers who quit the RDP, attended the rally which was held at a downtown building to launch the preparatory committee for the new party, tentatively named the Peace and Democracy Party.

Kim said that his new party will carry on the tradition of democracy and speak for the middle and working classes.

The policy goals of the projected party include the establishment of a moderate reformist line, the realization of national reconciliation, the neutrality of the Armed Forces, and the promotion of unification.

Kim asserted that ruling party candidate No Tae-u will lose the presidential race if the election is carried out fairly.

If the ruling party continues to force the corrupted electioneering now under way, it will face popular resistance, he said.

He accused the ruling party and the government of plotting to move the date of the presidential election before December 17, in order to deprive him of the opportunity to register as a candidate. Dec. 17 was the date agreed to by the ruling and opposition parties.

Kim said he would cooperate with Kim Yong-sam to ease divisive regionalism in the country and that he was willing to go to Kwangju and Chonju—two cities in the Cholla provinces—together with Kim Yong-sam if he wishes. Kim Yong-sam is from Kyongsang Province.

Those at the rally adopted a seven-point resolution which included the demand for the establishment of a pannational neutral cabinet.

The new party will begin organizing provincial chapters on Nov. 5 and will be formally inaugurated around Nov. 11.

Jailed Solon, Others Expected To Join PDP
SK300137 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
30 Oct 87 p 1

[Text] Twenty-four lawmakers bolted out of the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party yesterday to join the new "Peace Democratic Party [PDP]," led by Kim Tae-chung.

The 24 from the RDP and one independent Assemblyman joined in a preparation committee.

Out of the 24 RDP lawmakers, 23 signed "withdrawal letters" yesterday. Rep. Kim Yong-o, who is in jail, is said to have committed himself to join the new party through his aide.

The Kim Tae-chung faction has 31 lawmakers of the RDP which has 70 Assembly seats. The faction believes that six out of the seven lawmakers remaining in the RDP will ultimately leave the party to join the PDP.

The new party is now trying hard to recruit representatives of the minor opposition New Korea Democratic Party and the Korea National Party as well as independents.

It will eventually have more than 30 lawmakers when it will be launched in the middle of next month, preparation committee members said.

Kim Tae-chung said his new opposition party will take its root in the middle class and the workers.

The 62-year-old presidential candidate said the new party with nationalism, democracy and independence as the basic ideology of what is to become the "only pure and legitimate opposition party in Korea."

He was speaking yesterday at a meeting of the preparation committee for the formation of the new party at his factional office in Yoido.

He added that the new party, to be founded before Nov. 14, will follow a moderate reformist line, maintaining a balance between the conservative forces, which seek to keep the status quo, and the radical forces, which try to change the existing systems and institutions.

"The new party must develop and implement policies which promote the interests of the middle class as well as workers, but it should become a national party, which accommodates the opinion of the whole people," he added.

It will join hands with "nationalistic enterprises and conscientious entrepreneurs" that serve the interests of consumers and the people, he asserted.

"Although our party advocates sound development of the small- and medium scale enterprises, we will not become an enemy of big conglomerates," the presidential aspirant assured.

He expressed confidence that his party, to be born with the endorsement of democratic forces, is sure of winning the upcoming election.

The preparation committee yesterday designated heads of 53 local district chapters. Chairmen of seven other local branches will be named today.

In his speech at the meeting yesterday, Kim Tae-chung called on the followers not to slander the RDP, headed by Kim Yong-sam.

He added that he and Kim Yong-sam will maintain "alliance" in fighting against the existing military dictatorship and deterring unfair election practices by the ruling camp.

The new party will hold a meeting of 1,900 promoters today.

NDRP Nominates Kim Chong-pil as Candidate
*SK300314 Seoul YONHAP in English 0307 GMT
30 Oct 87*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 30 (YONHAP)—Former South Korean Prime Minister Kim Chong-pil and his supporters officially inaugurated a new political party Friday, the New Democratic Republican Party (NDRP). The new party also nominated Kim as its official candidate for the presidential election slated to be held by Dec. 20.

In a statement accepting the party's nomination, Kim said that he would wholeheartedly contribute his efforts for the betterment of the country and the people by fulfilling the historic missions vested in him.

Kim who served under the late President Pak Chong-hui also made a five-point election pledge calling for the solidification of the democratic system, the continued pursuit of economic progress and the implementation of a balanced distribution of wealth, the resolving of industrial, regional and labor conflicts, the building of a strong nation and the achievement of a peaceful and self-reliant reunification.

The NDRP was officially established in a inaugural ceremony at the Hungsadan Hall in eastern Seoul with more than 3,200 supporters attending.

Kim's party was named after the Democratic Republican Party (DRP), the ruling party during most of the 18-year rule of former president Pak who was assassinated in October 1979. Kim was one of the key organizers of the now defunct party.

At Friday's gathering, the newly inaugurated party adopted a platform consisting of seven basic elements including the construction of a welfare state, the implementation of democratic politics, the pursuit of advanced economic progress and the strengthening of the nation's security through diplomacy.

Opposition Split Hampers Revision Talks
*SK300218 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
30 Oct 87 p 2*

[Text] A partisan talk on the revision of the Parliamentary Election Law, scheduled to begin yesterday, is likely to be stalled for the time being with the split of the main opposition party.

Eight negotiators of the Democratic Justice Party and the Reunification Democratic Party agreed to finish revision work by Nov. 10, but the RDP's split will force them to extend the deadline, observers said.

An opposition negotiator said, "It is desirable to complete amendment to the law within the on-going parliamentary session. It, however, appears to be impossible because of the ever-heating presidential campaigns, coupled with the split."

The DJP's position is that it would wait until the opposition channel is reshaped. Two of the four RDP negotiators defected the largest opposition party yesterday to join in Kim Tae-chung's new party.

Reps. Yi Chung-chae of the Kim Tae-chung group and Pak Yong-man of the RDP will meet today to exchange their views on the amendment issue.

DJP floor leader Yi Tae-sun, concurrently Assembly steering committee chairman, said, "We will have contacts with the RDP which has a parliamentary negotiating group.

"If a new party formally composes its negotiating group with more than 20 legislators," he said, "contacts will also begin to tackle the final matter in a progress to a genuine democracy."

He foresaw that the revision would perhaps be accomplished in an extraordinary session in January.

The ruling party insists on the holding of the general elections early February to enable the next president to take an oath before a new legislature, while the RDP, mainly influenced by Kim Tae-chung's stand, prefers April elections. RDP president Kim Yong-sam had once favored February elections.

Besides the timing of the elections, the constituency system will be another big bone of contention in their talks. The DJP has two ideas as to the constituency.

One is to maintain the current system under which two candidates are elected lawmakers from each constituency.

The other is a modification of the present system under which one is elected from constituencies whose population is less than 250,000, two from constituencies whose population ranges from 250,000 to 500,000. In case their population exceeds 500,000, the constituencies will have three lawmakers.

The RDP has basically stuck to a small constituency system under which one is elected from each constituency as in the Third Republic before the then president Pak Chong-hui turned more authoritarian with the "Yushin Reform."

Apart from the opposition leaders who favor the small constituency, a DJP negotiator said, their followers tacitly support the DJP proposal in which possibility of their election is generally higher.

Threatens CPD Unity

SK300209 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
30 Oct 87 p 2

[Text] The dissident Council for the Promotion of Democracy [CPD] is on the verge of disbandment as its co-chairman Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung went their own separate ways.

The two Kims are likely to meet soon to discuss the dissolution of the council, which had struggled for democratization since its foundation in 1983.

The council has operated with financial contributions from the two Kims and their followers.

The CPD office had been once shared by the major opposition Reunification Democratic Party when it could not secure an office between May and August.

The office has been kept by two or three secretaries in the past weeks.

Most of the key members of the council also went their separate ways, joining either the Kim Yong-sam camp or the Kim Tae-chung faction.

DJP Bills Face Opposition Resistance

SK300149 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
30 Oct 87 p 2

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party yesterday presented two bills to the National Assembly to provide former presidents with better treatment.

They were an amendment bill for the Law Governing the Status and Protocol for Former Presidents and a new bill concerning the State Elders' Council.

Under the amendment bill, the government may lease state-owned properties at no cost for projects private organizations may map out in commemoration of former presidents.

Former presidents will be entitled to life-time security service, offered by the state, and free use of office, and other forms of support for their social activities.

Their annual pensions will increase as they will be based on their gross pay while in office not on their basic salary.

The bill is expected to face tough resistance by opposition lawmakers as they suspect that it is designed to support the activities of the Ilhae Foundation, established by President Chon Tu-hwan.

The new bill on the State Elders' Council will provide a legal basis for the former presidents' influence on state administration as the immediate former president is to chair the council.

It provides that the council shall provide advice and deliberate on issues to impose its ideas to the incumbent president.

The government must "honor" the council's formal ideas in their policy-making.

The president will automatically become the chairman of the council upon retirement. The body will be composed of 40 members or less, nominated by him and appointed by the chief executive.

The secretary general of council will be a ministerial-level government official.

Eight high-level bipartisan negotiators decided to replace the presidential advisory council with the new state elders' formation in their talks on constitutional reforms last August.

Hunger Strike Planned by Union Members

SK290229 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
29 Oct 87 p 3

[Text] Four senior labor union members of Northwest Airlines (NWA) entered into hunger strike Tuesday, saying they would continue the struggle until the management complies with their demands.

The U.S. airline suffered a fresh strike Oct. 13, four days after a month-long strike over dual personnel management ended on Oct. 9 through an agreement between labor and management.

Some 110 Korean workers of NWA went back on strike taking issue with a management decision to transfer 13 workers from the passenger section to the cargo section. They called it an outright retaliation for the past strike.

According to a union leader, 10 of the striking workers joined the hunger sit-in at a NWA office at Kimpo International Airport yesterday.

The other workers will participate in the hunger strike on a rotating basis by groups of 10 in the days to come, she said.

The labor and management have met repeatedly in the last several days, but failed to narrow their differences.

The union now demands that temporary workers from the Korea Security Co. (KSC), to be hired as

NWA employees in the days to come be posted in "less important" positions such as cargo checks, boarding announcements and other simple jobs.

The workers claim the management intends to fill positions in the passenger section with all temporary workers from KSC.

The union claims this is a move to enable the airline to continue passenger service even under a strike by union members in the future.

However, the management remains adamant on their position that personnel administration is an inviolable right of the management that cannot be dictated by the labor union.

Brunei, Malaysia, Singapore

Malaysia

Further Reports on Security Measures

MP's Meet Prime Minister

*BK301333 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
1325 GMT 30 Oct 87*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Oct 30 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Several members of Parliament belonging to the opposition, Democratic Action Party (DAP) led by acting Secretary-General Lee Lam Thye met Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed at his office Friday.

It is learnt the detention of several DAP leaders, including the leader of the opposition, Lim Kit Siang, under the Internal Security Act [ISA] was discussed at the meeting.

The ISA provides for detention without trial.

Lee declined to make any statement when queried by reporters later.

Minister Reassures Tourists

*BK291525 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
1550 GMT 29 Oct 87*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Oct 29 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar Thursday advised tourists and potential foreign investors not to be alarmed about the security in Malaysia which he said was under control with the security authorities prepared to take the appropriate action to ensure it remained so.

He said this in Parliament when asked to comment on a statement by Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden in the Australian parliament expressing regret over the detention of MP's and community leaders in Malaysia.

Senator Gareth Evans, representing Hayden, had said Australia was closely watching current developments in Malaysia.

Abu Hassan said Hayden's statement could have been due to him being misinformed over what had happened in Malaysia and might have been made before Prime Minister Dr Mahathir's address in Parliament on the detentions.

He said the measures taken under the Internal Security Act (which provides for detention without trial), were to maintain national security, and also for the sake of investors and tourists.

Abu Hassan also disclosed that the Foreign Ministry had begun despatching to Malaysian missions abroad copies of the text of the speech by the prime minister explaining the reasons behind the detentions for distribution and explanation.

Police Official Views Security

*BK301131 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
1040 GMT 30 Oct 87*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Oct 30 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The police Friday gave an assurance that the situation in the country was well under control and advised the people not to become unduly alarmed or listen to rumours or resort to hoarding food.

Director of internal security and public order Mohamed Zaman Khan said the situation was still quite tense but it had been improving. The public should not be alarmed by the unusual number of police roadblocks in the federal capital and its outskirts.

The police were merely carrying out a routine crime-prevention exercise and this would continue indefinitely, he told a press conference at police headquarters.

He cited the gains on the local stock exchange over the past two days as an indication of confidence in the country having been restored.

Information Minister Comments

*BK291529 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English
1330 GMT 29 Oct 87*

[Text] The government does not practice discrimination in the detention of people under the ISA to defuse racial tension in the country. Information Minister Datuk Mohamed Rahmat says no one should question the government's action to ensure peace and harmony in the country. He calls on the rakyat [people] to keep calm and ignore rumors spread by irresponsible groups to aggravate the situation.

Opening the 13th general meeting of the Pontian (Forbes) Youth Movement, he emphasizes that it is important for the people to remain calm to maintain racial harmony. He considers the detention a firm action by the government, which is committed to respecting things and upholding the support and mandate given to it by the people. Datuk Mohamed Rahmat assures the people the government will continue maintaining peace and harmony among the races to ensure the success of its development programs and a brighter future for them. He also urges community associations to play their role in fostering unity and understanding among the various races, saying all quarters must place national interest above everything else.

Arrests Total 88

*BK300659 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0633 GMT 30 Oct 87*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Oct 30 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Police have detained nine more people, including opposition Democratic Action Party (DAP) Member of Parliament Dr Eng Seng Chai, under the Internal Security Act, bringing to 88 the total number of detentions since Tuesday to ease racial tensions.

Three people from east Malaysian Sarawak State were also picked up Federal Police Headquarters said in a statement Friday morning.

Also detained was Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA) Youth Vice-Chairman Chan Tze Yuen, who is an officer in a finance company here. MCA is a component of the 13-party ruling National Front.

Journalists Report To Work

BK291543 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
1516 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Oct 29 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Journalists of the four newspapers ordered Wednesday by the government to stop publishing reported for work as usual Thursday, with the future of the newspapers uncertain.

All the newspapers, the English-language daily the *Star* and its sister paper the *Sunday Star*, the Chinese-language daily *Sin Chew Jit Poh*, and the Malay-language biweekly *Watan*, said they would appeal to the Home Ministry.

The government withdrew the publishing permits of the newspapers amidst a spate of detentions this week of politicians and social activists in a police crackdown to defuse the current racial tension in the country.

Senior executives of the newspapers said the staff, including journalists, would report for work as usual until further notice.

Although the journalists kept themselves busy with assignments, there was no sense of urgency as there was no deadline to meet, some of them said when contacted.

Newspaper vendors here, meanwhile, reported that with the *Star* and *Sin Chew Jit Poh* missing from the news stands, rival newspapers such as the *New Straits Times* and *Nanyang Siang Pau* saw a great leap in sales.

Increased sales of newspapers were also said to be prompted by people trying to catch up on the developments following the detentions under the Internal Security Act (ISA).

A total of 79 people have been detained since Tuesday.

In Penang, most newspaper vendors reportedly delivered copies of the *New Straits Times* to the *Star* subscribers.

The *Star*, with a circulation of 150,000, is said to be the most widely read English daily in the northern region of peninsular Malaysia.

Commentary on Background

BK291408 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0800 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Malaysian Government has taken further measures to ensure that public tranquillity will prevail in the country following the escalation of communal tension. The media overseas have unfortunately chosen to highlight only the detention of individuals without examining the political and social contents in which this action was necessary.

To begin with, Malaysia is a multiethnic nation. All religions of the world are practiced freely here. Similarly, the education system utilizes three languages as media of instruction, while Bahasa Malaysia is the national language and English is an important second language.

From the time of independence or Merdeka in 1957, responsible leaders of all communities realize the importance of communal harmony. Thanks to the National Front, which has brought together the major political parties, the government represents a very high degree of consensus and compromise.

Malaysia has (?endlessly) been successful in avoiding the communal violence that has been a feature of many developing nations as well as in the more so-called advanced states, such as in Northern Ireland and the United States too. All responsible individuals and groups are united in their determination to check any threat to racial and religious extremism on the part of some misguided (?or immature) individuals.

The temptation to play a heroic role by taking not only an antigovernment or antiestablishment stand, but also an attitude of narrow communalism is always present in any multiethnic society. (?Obviously), this is what has surfaced recently in Malaysia.

The [words indistinct] were aware that thousands of ordinary citizens were alarmed at growing tensions and various rumors about impending communal clashes. In a situation like this, there is only one course of action any responsible government can resort to. Therefore, all public and private rallies of a political nature have been banned. Individuals implicated in activities who directly or indirectly stir up hatred have been detained. Under the internal security law, called preventive detention in other countries such as India, the police must [words indistinct]. There are also other (?factors). Therefore, the Malaysian law seeks to achieve a balance between the public security consideration and the rights of citizens.

The Malaysian Government's timely action has certainly had a calming effect. The people are going about their work as usual, tourists and business people continue to come and go. There is no curfew anywhere nor any restriction of movement of people in groups.

The Malaysian community understands the need for moderation and for some reasonable restrictions. Having enjoyed 30 years of remarkable prosperity, thanks to the political stability that the people have worked to maintain, Malaysians certainly will not want to see all that destroyed because of the small number of overambitious individuals.

Over 7,000 Boat People Reported in Country
BK291559 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
1532 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Oct 29 (OANA-BERNAMA)—There are still 7,486 Vietnamese illegal immigrants (boat people) in the country as at the end of last month, Deputy Home Minister Megat Junid said Thursday.

He told Parliament that 4,471 of them were put up at the Pulau Bid transit camp, off peninsular Malaysia's north eastern coast, and the rest at the camp in Sungai Besi here.

Replying to a question, he said all expenditure for the illegal immigrants' welfare, such as food and clothes, were borne by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) which had so far spent M\$129 million (about US\$52 million) on them.

"The federal and state governments do not cover expenses for the illegal immigrants' welfare," he added.

He also said the government only covered expenses for maintaining security, such as by stationing Task Force VII personnel and Army battalions at strategic locations. A sum of M\$16 million (US\$6.4 million) had so far been spent for this purpose.

Megat Junid said it was difficult to tell how long the illegal immigrants would remain in the country, adding that according to last year's statistics, arrivals totalled 5,000 compared with 6,608 re-settled to other countries.

He also said the government could not determine whether all the illegal immigrants could be resettled in third countries as these were now more selective in accepting them.

Those "qualified" usually did not stay very long in Malaysia before they were accepted by third countries while the others had to remain in Malaysia for a longer period, he added.

Minister Comments on Ties With Japan
BK291401 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television Network 1
in Malay 1200 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] The House of Representatives was told today that Malaysia will continue to promote cooperation with Japan. Foreign Minister Datuk Abu Hassan Omar disclosed that ASEAN countries remain high on Japan's priority list as evidenced by the allocation of some 5

billion ringgit for ASEAN's economic development programs and by Malaysia being one of the countries to benefit from Japan's assistance.

[Begin Hassan Omar recording] The rate of Japan's investment in Malaysia in particular is very encouraging. As of August this year, a total of 39 Japanese projects totalling 125 million ringgit has been confirmed. These are clear indications that Japan wants to promote better political and economic relations with ASEAN countries. [end recording]

Singapore

Four Malaysians Banned From Entering
BK301300 Hong Kong AFP in English 1229 GMT
30 Oct 87

[Text] Singapore, Oct 30 (AFP)—Singapore Friday slapped entry bans on four leading Malaysian social critics, accusing them of having interfered in the internal affairs of this state.

A statement from the Home Ministry said the four men had mounted agitations over the arrest of 22 people in Singapore in May and June whom the government here said were Marxist conspirators.

The ministry named the four as: Param Kumaraswamy, president of the Malaysian Bar Council; Jomo Kwame Sundram, president of the Institute of Social Analysis (Insan); Chandra Muzaffar, president of Aliran (Social Reform Movement); and Gurmit Singh, president of the Environmental Protection Society and the Selangor Graduates' Association.

Mr Muzaffar is one of 88 people detained without trial in Malaysia this week in a security crackdown.

The Singapore ministry's statement said the four men "have worked up hostility and animosity to Singapore."

The organisations the men lead were among several foreign groups, ranging from religious to parliamentary, that protested against Singapore's detention of the 22 people without trial. All but six have been since freed.

(In Malaysia, Gurmit Singh said: "The charges against me are very general. I can't agree with the Singapore Government's assertion that my actions constitute interference in the republic's internal affairs.

("If one were to follow the Singapore Government's line of argument, then I guess I should stop speaking out against South Africa's apartheid policy.

("I rarely go to Singapore, I will not miss much," he concluded.

(Param Kumaraswamy said he would issue a statement Saturday.

(Jomo K. Sundram is currently on a course at Britain's Cambridge University and is not due back until next June.

(Chandra Muzaffar, president of the non-political Social Reform Movement, Aliran, was arrested by the Malaysian Government Tuesday under the Internal Security Act. He is a widely respected commentator on political and social affairs).

Cambodia

SRV Education Delegation Ends Visit

BK281610 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1110 GMT
28 Oct 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 28—A Vietnamese educational delegation led by Pham Minh Hac, candidate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of education, left here Tuesday morning after a week-long official friendship visit to Kampuchea.

While here, the delegation held talks with its Kampuchean counterpart led by Pen Navut, candidate member of the party Central Committee and minister of education, and signed a protocol on the Kampuchea-Vietnam cooperation on education for 1987.

It was received by Premier Hun Sen, during which the latter informed the Vietnamese guests of the all-round development in Kampuchea especially in the field of education, which, he said, has expanded to the grass-root level.

The Vietnamese guests also visited the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocide, the former Royal Palace, the National Museum, various educational establishments in Phnom Penh and Kandal Province, and the Angkor Wat temple in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province.

Sim Ka Receives Soviet Delegation

BK300920 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT
30 Oct 87

[Text] Phnom Penh, 30 Oct (SPK)—Sim Ka, member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Cambodia-USSR Friendship Association, received in Phnom Penh on Wednesday the delegation of the USSR-Cambodia Society led by Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich Kadatskiy, chairman of the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Sim Ka informed the Soviet visitors of the successes won by the Cambodian people during the past 8 years and more, stressing that they were inseparable from the assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

In his speech, Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich Kadatskiy affirmed his support for the PRK's policy of reconciliation which he called an important initiative aimed at resolving the Cambodian problem through peaceful means.

The Soviet Government and people pledge to do their best to further develop the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the two countries, he said.

The Soviet guests took part in a meeting jointly organized in Phnom Penh last Tuesday by the Cambodia-USSR Friendship Association and the USSR Embassy in Cambodia to inaugurate a month of Cambodia-USSR friendship and mark the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution.

Present at the meeting were Prach Sun, vice chairman of the KPRP Central Committee's External Relations Commission; Min Khin, secretary general of the Friendship Association, and Yuriy Razdukhov, USSR ambassador to Cambodia.

Hun Sen Closes Border Defense Work Meeting

BK290629 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] The 4-day meeting held at the Basak riverfront theater hall to sum up the outcome of the border defense work during the past 3 years ended successfully in the afternoon of 27 October.

Speaking at the closing ceremony, Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, warmly hailed and highly praised the heroic KPRAF, Vietnamese Army volunteers, and all the militant workers and people for making great sacrifices in the cause of defending the Cambodian fatherland.

The comrade went on to say that the success of the past 3 years' border defense labor was of extremely great significance and of historic character in contributing to successfully implementing the joint strategic duty advocated by the fifth party congress by building a strong material foundation for national defense for both the time being and the distant future.

The comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers also gave a great deal of good advice regarding the national defense labor for discussion by the meeting participants and urged the latter to bring their sense of responsibility into full play to become more effectively and firmly in control of the Cambodian-Thai border line network.

The meeting presidium then conferred Victory Medal, First Class, of the Council of State of the PRK on 6 units and 2 individuals, Victory Medal, Second Class, on 29 units and 6 individuals, and Victory Medal, Third Class, on 68 units and 25 individuals; posthumously presented National Defense Medal, Third Class, to the remains of 7 persons who died in the cause of building the national

defense network; and awarded Victory Banner of the Council of Ministers to 42 outstanding ministry, office, city, and provincial units. The Council of Ministers specially conferred the Militant Solidarity Banner carrying the inscription "Determined to win" on it and presented two Angkor Wat artifacts as a souvenir to Vietnamese Volunteer Army units for being outstanding in their contribution to the implementation of their proletarian internationalist duty on Cambodian soil.

SPK Reports Socioeconomic Successes

*BK300925 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1109 GMT
29 Oct 87*

["Two Years After the Socioeconomic Rehabilitation and Development Programme"—SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 29—By the end of the second year in the implementation of the first five-year programme for socioeconomic rehabilitation and development (1986-1990) defined by the Fifth Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, positive changes were seen in all domains, creating good conditions for building technical and material bases of socialism in the People's Republic of Kampuchea. At present, Kampuchea counts two million hectares for cultivated land and a cattle population of some two million head, though the farm production has not yet reached the pre-war level, a portion of 300 kg of rice per capita a year has been obtained. Nearly all the 60 industrial establishments built in former regimes have been restored while thousands of handicraft workshops set up, thus producing a large quantity of consumer goods to meet the people's daily need. Primary and junior-high schools have been opened in all communes, senior-high schools in some districts and provinces and a number of higher education institutions and secondary vocational schools opened at central level. The number of general education students throughout the country rises [as received] to 1,800,000, a sharp increase over that in former regimes. Health care network has expanded to the grass-roots level. Several professional art troupes and mobile projection teams have been established in Phnom Penh and other provinces in addition to some 6,000 amateur art troupes.

Meanwhile, the national economy has been transformed in accordance with the practical conditions of the country with the state-run and collective sectors as its main components.

Great successes have also been gained in national defence with all the revolutionary gains firmly defended and the revolutionary power constantly strengthened effectively controlling the whole territory. The so-called "three-party coalition government" with the Pol Pot clique as the backbone has suffered one setback after another in spite of great moral and material support and assistance from China, the United States and Thailand in their opposition to the Kampuchea revolution. Now in a weakening position, the counterrevolutionary forces

have resorted to psychological warfare and sabotage activities against the Kampuchean revolution. However, with their ardent desire to live in peace so as to rebuild their country, the Kampuchean people, with the August 27, 1987 statement on the national reconciliation policy issued by the People's Republic of Kampuchea, will struggle for a lasting peace in their country. Enjoying support and assistance from Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries as well as from friendly countries and progressive people the world over, the Kampuchean people will firmly advance on the path they have chosen.

Son Sann Views on Sihanouk-Hun Sen Meeting

*BK300615 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer
in Cambodian 0500 GMT 30 Oct 87*

[Text] His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the Cambodian Coalition Government and president of the KPNLF, has stated once again that he does not object to a possible meeting between Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Mr Hun Sen and that he will attend a meeting to settle the Cambodian problem only when Vietnam takes part in such a meeting.

Answering a question from a VOK correspondent on a foreign news agency's article saying that an official of the KPNLF declared that His Excellency Son Sann had said that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk might not meet Mr Hun Sen without the participation of the Vietnamese, Ieng Moli, assistant to the CGDK prime minister, said that this KPNLF official did not tell the foreign news agency about Samdech Norodom Sihanouk but only spoke about Son Sann's stand.

Ieng Moli stressed that it is up to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk whether he is willing to meet with Mr Hun Sen or not. However, His Excellency Son Sann does not object to the possibility of this meeting.

Earlier, His Excellency Son Sann said that he does not object to any resolution which could end the Cambodian people's suffering. However, he thinks that talks alone without intensifying military struggle to pressure Vietnam will not be effective.

His Excellency Son Sann left Bangkok on Wednesday to start his new mission in the United States, Canada, and France. He will end his mission at the beginning of this December.

DK Leaders Greet Sihanouk on Birthday

*BK300344 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of
Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT
29 Oct 87*

["Greetings message from Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, and Son Sen, minister of the CGDK Coordinating Committee for National Defense, to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, on his 65th birthday"; dated 26 October]

[Text] To Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea.

Dear Samdech: On the occasion of your 65th birthday, cadres, male and female combatants, and the two of us are happy to join with all our compatriots in extending best wishes to you. May you enjoy good health, long life, and continuous victories in your noble patriotic mission—in which you have played an important role in creating conditions for strengthening and broadening the national union to gain more power for our current national liberation struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and annexationists and our future national defense efforts.

Under the leadership of the CGDK with your highness as the president of Democratic Kampuchea, our Cambodian people's struggle has advanced to a stage in which our Cambodian people are fully capable of totally liberating our Cambodian fatherland. At the recent 42d UN General Assembly, the world community displayed its firm, unswerving will to further pressure the Vietnamese aggressors until they are compelled to withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Cambodia in order to allow the Cambodian people to organize the national reconciliation of all Cambodian nationals and to decide their own destiny within the framework of an independent, unified, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia and without any outside interference.

Your efforts in sending letters to heads of state and government of friendly countries, your presence in New York, and particularly, the banquet that you gave on 2 October played a significant role in mobilizing friends to support the UN resolution, thus enabling us to achieve this great success.

Your birthday falls within this stage of development in our people's struggle. This is why this birthday has more significant meaning.

Our entire Cambodian nation and people, male and female combatants, cadres, and the two of us love and respect your highness because you are a lofty patriot who has played a significant role in rallying the entire national union to fight against the Vietnamese aggressors for national liberation. At present, your highness is the president of Democratic Kampuchea. In the future, we want your highness to remain the head of state of Cambodia in order to continue your royal mission to reunify the great national union and reconcile all Cambodian nationals within the framework of a democratic regime to defend Cambodia forever as an independent, unified, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned country.

On this joyous and solemn occasion, we would like also to extend best wishes to the princess, your splendid wife.

All of us always think of your highness and wife.

Please, your highness, accept our highest and most respectful salutations.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 26 October 1987

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of Foreign Affairs;

Son Sen, minister of the CGDK Coordinating Committee for National Defense

Indonesia

Suharto To Meet Lee Kuan Yew; No Date Fixed
BK300910 Jakarta International Service in English
0800 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja indirectly confirmed yesterday that there is a plan for a meeting between President Suharto and Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew in Batam Island. The minister said, however, that it is still a long way to go and he declined to give the fixed date of the meeting. But unconfirmed reports said the meeting between the two leaders will be held in the 3d week of November prior to the ASEAN summit in Manila next December.

Portuguese Lawmakers' Timor Visit Welcomed
BK301253 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
1200 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has said that Indonesia welcomes in principle a planned visit to East Timor by Portuguese members of parliament and that implementation of the plan is being negotiated. According to Minister Mokhtar, the proposed visit by the Portuguese legislators has deliberately not been publicized since the issue has caused controversy in Lisbon, Portugal.

Answering a question at the congress of the Indonesian Youth National Committee in Jakarta this afternoon, Minister Mokhtar admitted that East Timor immigrants in Portugal wish to return. However, the minister reiterated that Indonesia should be cautious in handling the matter.

As for Indonesia's stand on apartheid, Foreign Minister Mokhtar reaffirmed that Indonesia has consistently imposed a total ban on dealings with South Africa, including trade relations and any visits to the country.

Laos

U.S. Accused of Undermining ASEAN Summit
BK300640 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Feature: "The United States Has Further Pressured the ASEAN Group in an Even More Violent Manner"]

[Text] Media circles of various countries in the ASEAN group are concentrating on comments on the ASEAN summit meeting, scheduled to be held in Manila, capital of the Philippines, in mid-December of this year. The media circles have expressed doubt about whether the

meeting will be convened. The Indonesian journal *Pikiran Rakyat*, published in Bandung, said in its latest commentary that it does not seem appropriate to hold the summit meeting in the Philippines for security reasons because the situation in that country has become more aggravated every day. According to critical public opinion, the disturbances to sabotage the stability [in the Philippines] have been intensified during this time because preparatory work for the ASEAN summit meeting is in progress. This view is very reasonable.

As already made public, the most important topic on the meeting agenda is a discussion of the draft agreement on turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace. However, this issue runs counter to military and political plans already mapped out by U.S. officials for the Southeast Asia region. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz recently told ASEAN representatives that the idea to establish a nuclear-free zone in Southeast Asia will sabotage and subvert U.S. strategic interests in this part of the world.

Moreover, those who proposed the initiative to establish a nuclear-free zone in Southeast Asia have even been faced with economic pressure and threats. Karl Jackson, assistant to the U.S. defense secretary, has reiterated that if those countries wishing to establish the nuclear-free zone refuse to give up the said idea, he will promptly report the matter to the U.S. markets. As everyone is well aware, the U.S. markets are where two-thirds of the total amount of goods exported from the ASEAN countries go.

The Indonesian journal *Angkatan Bersenjata* commented that officials have exerted immense pressure on the ASEAN group to create an obstruction to the preparation of various documents for the upcoming ASEAN summit meeting. As a result of the pressure, members of ASEAN cannot all hold the same views. Nevertheless, although there remain some disagreements, preparation of the draft plan on the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in Southeast Asia has been completed. Regarding this, Indonesian Foreign Minister Kusumaatmaja has said that establishment of a nuclear-free zone is the internal affair of the countries in this region.

But, the U.S. side has even maintained different views on this issue. It is believed that should the aforesaid idea be realized, it will endanger the U.S. military bases in the Philippines where nuclear-equipped U.S. warships and warplanes are stationed. For this reason, it appears that the United States has decided to secretly find ways and means to deface the upcoming ASEAN summit meeting in Manila. This means it will create a situation to prevent the leaders of all six ASEAN member countries from traveling to the summit meeting in the Philippines. The dirty acts of creating disturbances as mentioned above are now apparent. The U.S. military bases in Asia, which have served as the source of threats to security and stability, will now become centers for the control of sabotage activities.

Phoumi Vongvichit Receives PRK Delegation
BK291046 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT
29 Oct 87

[Text] Vientiane, Oct. 29 (KPL)—Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, acting-president of the Lao PDR and president of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, received here on Oct. 28 a delegation of the Phnom Penh party committee led by its secretary Nguon Nhel, alternate Politburo member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party CC.

During the talk, P. Vongvichit highlighted the policy of national reconciliation of the Kampuchean Government, particularly its readiness to entrust Samdech Norodom Sihanouk with a high position in the government according to his contribution to peace, national concord and independence.

Nguon Nhel, on this occasion, thanked the Lao Government and people for their assistance to the PR of Kampuchea.

The talk proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

The Kampuchean delegation was accompanied by Sisavat Keobounphan, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, secretary of the party committee and mayor of Vientiane.

The delegation arrived here on 20 October for a friendship visit. It exchanged views on the cooperation between Vientiane and Phnom Penh in future. And it will leave here for home today.

Meeting Held With GDR Party Delegation
BK301014 Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT
30 Oct 87

[Text] Vientiane, Oct 30 (KPL)—Maichantan Sengmani, Politburo member, secretary of the LPRP CC, and chairman of the Party and Government Control Committee, received here on Oct 29 a delegation of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] Control Committee led by Werner Muller, member of of the SED CC, and vice-chairman of its Control Committee.

During the cordial talk, M. Sengmani warmly welcomed the delegation's current visit to Laos, describing it as a contribution to developing the relations and cooperation between the two countries, especially between the two party and government control committees.

He briefed the GDR delegation about the Lao Party and Government Control Committee's activities, and wished the delegation success in its present visit.

A meeting was held here on the same day by delegations of the Party Control Committees of Laos and the GDR.

The two delegations briefed each other about the general situation as well as the activities of their party and government control committees.

The GDR delegation arrived here yesterday morning.

BRIEFS

Delegation Returns From PRK

Vientiane, 22 October (KPL)—A delegation of the Communication, Transport, and Post Ministry led by its minister, Phao Bounnaphon, member of the LPRP CC, returned here on October 23 after a week-long visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea. While there, the Lao delegation exchanged views with the Kampuchean side on their work. The delegation also met with Hun Sen, Politburo member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK. [Text] *[Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 28 Oct 87 BK]*

Soviet Friendship Week

Vientiane, October 30 (KPL)—The Lao-Soviet Association [LSFA] in collaboration with the Soviet Embassy to Laos on Oct. 28 opened here a week of Lao-Soviet friendship to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great Russian October Revolution. Addressing those present at the opening ceremony Thongsavat Yamani, acting-president of the LSFA, and Mr. Okhanlol, member of the CPSU CC and the Supreme Soviet, and head of the Transport and Post Department of the Tajikistan SSR, spoke of the significance of the Lao-Soviet friendship week, describing it as a contribution to further strengthening the relations of friendship between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries, and to marking the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution. A performance was given then by an art troupe from the Tajikistan SSR. The delegation arrived here on Oct. 27. A conference under the title "The Great October Revolution and the World Today" was held here on Oct. 29 by the LSFA and the Bureau of the Soviet Association for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Other Countries in Laos' honour of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution. The conference was attended by representatives of Lao mass organisations. [Text] *[Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 30 Oct 87 BK]*

Philippines

Further on Killings of U.S. Servicemen

Aquino Comments

HK301019 Hong Kong AFP in English 1005 GMT
30 Oct 87

[Excerpts] Manila, Oct 30 (AFP)—President Corazon Aquino sought Friday to play down the impact of the killings of U.S. servicemen around Clark Air Base and stressed that responsibility for the slayings had not been established.

Mrs. Aquino, speaking two days after gunmen widely believed to be communist assassins killed two active and one retired U.S. servicemen and a Filipino security guard, said these suspicions had not been "validated."

But Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto said the shootings of the Americans were part of the communists' program of action. "If they are losing in the mountain areas, they shift to the urban areas," he said.

Mrs. Aquino also told reporters that security officials from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) nations were working together to prepare a general plan to protect ASEAN leaders at a summit here in December.

No ASEAN leaders had asked her to consider postponing the summit, she said. [passage omitted]

Mrs. Aquino said Armed Forces chief Fidel Ramos had submitted a report on the shootings of the Americans, but added that the military "have not yet given me their evaluation on the possible causes or motives for the killings."

Asked if the situation had gotten so bad for the more than 40,000 U.S. troops and civilians living in the Philippines that they have to keep a low profile, Mrs. Aquino said: "I don't think so."

She evaded a question on whether she believed anti-Americanism was rising in the Philippines, a U.S. colony in the early part of this century. [passage omitted]

Analysts here and in Washington have said the killings could raise doubts about the future of Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base, as well as U.S. economic and military support for the Aquino government.

Mrs. Aquino, asked if there was a "redefinition" of relations with the United States, said: "I don't consider it a redefinition, but as you probably know, next year there will be a review of the bases agreement."

She has vowed to respect the bases' lease until it expires in 1991 but to "keep our options open" afterwards—a stand widely seen as an accommodation of nationalist sentiment and a bargaining posture for higher rent.

Asked about U.S. meddling in domestic affairs, she said: "I've always said that if America has to interfere, then let her interfere for good." [passage omitted]

'Hunter Teams' Deployed

HK301427 Manila THE PHILIPPINE STAR
in English 30 Oct 87 pp 1, 9

[by Jun Francisco]

[Text] The military has deployed covert "hunter teams" to track down the NPA Sparrow or liquidation units responsible for the killing of at least 14 people, mostly soldiers and policemen, the past three days.

Armed forces chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos said yesterday the military and police will conduct saturation patrols, coordinated check-point operations and selective raids in areas known to be under rebel influence.

Ramos assured the people that sufficient measures are being taken to protect the population from depredations of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and the New People's Army. In Angeles City, Brig. Gen. Eduardo Tadiran, PC commander in Central Luzon, said an additional PC company will reinforce the Angeles metro-discom effective yesterday.

In addition, Brig. Gen. Bayani Fabic, military commander in the region, dispatched special action teams to Angeles City to investigate the killing of two American soldiers and a retired serviceman. The team is led by Col. Emilio C. Estrella.

Similarly, on orders of Ramos and PC-INP chief Lt. Gen. Renato de Villa, PC-INP troopers are conducting security patrols in Olongapo, Subic and Camp John Hay in Baguio to prevent further attacks on American personnel stationed in these facilities.

The new spate of violence in Metro Manila and nearby Central Luzon provinces, Ramos said, has assumed a pattern indicating that the CPP-NPA "are feeling the brunt of the recent counter-offensive of the armed forces in the countryside."

The killing of soldiers and policemen as well as innocent civilians is part of the CPP-NPA's "avowed goal of taking over political power through a combination of military and political means," Ramos added.

Communist terrorists, he said, have increasingly resorted to terrorism, cold-blooded murder and sabotage to put fear into the minds of the people and to project a posture of strength. He said in many parts of the country, the people have become more conscious of the "increasingly murderous trend of the CPP-NPA, and our people have been turned off against the communist terrorists."

He added that these increasing atrocities committed by the CPP-NPA have resulted in greater support by the people for the armed forces and the police.

Increasingly, Ramos added, more people have organized themselves for self-defense against the dissidents.

Ramos urged the citizenry to support president Aquino's call for peace and order and a higher degree of stability "so that our aspirations for a better life can be realized earlier."

Brig. Gen. Ramon Montanto, chief of the National Capital Region Defense Command (NCRDC) which provides protection for Metro Manila, noted that soldiers being killed by the Sparrow units were nmt combatants but were on administrative duties.

He also said the recent killings of soldiers and policemen indicate a split has surfaced in the strategy of the CPP-NPA.

He said Maoist-oriented factions of the CPP-NPA believe in surrounding cities through the countrysides. On the other, communist guerrillas who lean toward the Russian brand of communism seek to topple the government by revolution through an uprising of urban workers.

Communists Disavow Killings

HK301244 Hong Kong AFP in English 1237 GMT
30 Oct 87

[Text] Manila, Oct 30 (AFP)—Manila-based communist rebels Friday disowned the murders of two U.S. servicemen and two other people, but said they were not ruling out the possibility that other communist units staged the attacks.

The Alex Boncayao Brigade of the New People's Army (NPA) said it had "nothing to do with the killings" of three Americans and a Filipino Wednesday near a U.S. air base north of here.

The unit "does not carry out operations outside the national capital region" a spokesman for the urban assassination team said.

But at a clandestine news conference, the spokesman hinted it was possible other NPA units carried out Wednesday's attacks outside Clark Air Base, 75 kilometers (45 miles) north of here.

An anonymous phone caller claiming to represent the Alex Boncayao Brigade had said Thursday that the unit was responsible for shooting the Americans and that seven more would be killed.

In the only other previous NPA attacks on U.S. military personnel in the Philippines, two U.S. servicemen were wounded near Clark on July 4, 1969 and three sailors stationed at nearby Subic naval base were killed in an ambush near the facility on April 13, 1974.

The Brigade claimed responsibility Friday for the killings of nine policemen, military men and alleged military informers in and around Manila since October 15.

It has previously claimed credit for more than 90 murders here.

The group said the fresh attacks were a "legitimate people's response" to President Corazon Aquino's endorsement of right-wing vigilantes during a recent visit to the southern Philippines.

Killings Begin NPA Campaign

HK300139 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company
in English 2300 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] In Angeles City, the killing of four Americans near Clark Air Base Wednesday afternoon appears to be the start of liquidation operations of the NPA against American military personnel. This was learned from one of the NPA coded documents seized during a saturation drive by elements of the Angeles Metropolitan District Command yesterday [29 October]. Arrested in Barangay Pampang, Angeles City, yesterday afternoon were Rico Kula of Barangay Sapang Bato, Rodrigo Mercado of Barangay Anonas, Ernesto Marfiel of Barangay Sapang Bato, and Emmanuel Laborto of Barangay Santa Teresita, all in Angeles City. The constabulary also confiscated two .38-caliber revolvers and 17 rounds of ammunition from the suspects. The suspects admitted that they were newly recruited into the NPA movement but they denied having participated in any liquidation missions.

'Terror Plan' Possible

HK301123 Manila THE PHILIPPINE STAR
in English 30 Oct 87 pp 1, 9

[By Ding Cervantes, Frankie Tuyay, and Cookie Micaller]

[Text] Military authorities said yesterday the shooting of American servicemen and a Filipino civilian near Clark Air Base in Pampanga Wednesday could be just the opening salvo of a new People's Army "terror plan" against U.S. nationals in Clark and Subic Base.

They based their assessment on documents recovered from one of four suspects arrested during a saturation drive by military teams.

President Aquino admitted yesterday there were "strong suspicions" that the NPAs were responsible for the shootings, but she said the government still has no concrete evidence to support their suspicions.

The President also said she ordered armed forces chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos Wednesday night to investigate the killings and said she was "sorry" about the incidents.

At the same time, Defense Secretary Rafael Iletto said the military suspected the killing to be "part of the New People's Army scheme." But he said the military did not yet have any conclusive evidence to prove this.

Meanwhile, Miguel Suarez of the *Associated Press* reported that a call claiming to be from a communist assassination team said his group was responsible for the murders of the three Americans and a Filipino businessman of American descent, and vowed to kill seven more Americans. He said one American would be killed for each of the 10 armored personnel carriers (APCs) delivered last week by the U.S.

The caller identified the assassination squad as the Alex Boncayao Brigade, a communist hit squad that has claimed responsibility for the slaying of dozens of police and soldiers in Manila this year but is not believed to operate outside the city.

AP said it could not be determined whether the call was authentic.

United States Undersecretary for Political Affairs Michael Armacost expressed concern over the slaying but reassured the Philippine government of "undivided" support despite the incident.

Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus at the same time urged the military to submit to him a detailed report on the killings to enable the department to draw up proper actions.

Armacost, who left the country yesterday after a three-day visit, said the U.S. is not inclined to conduct an independent investigation on the incidents but would cooperate with local law enforcement authorities, especially on information gathering.

As a result of the killings, U.S. military authorities yesterday ordered security tightened around Clark, Subic Naval Base and other U.S. facilities in the country.

Travel outside the bases was also restricted, with U.S. military personnel ordered not to leave the base and to use the main roads where security patrols have been stepped up.

U.S. officials identified three of the four victims of Wednesday's ambushes as Airman 1st Class Steven M. Faust, 22, of Pasadena, Texas; retired U.S. air force T/Sgt. Herculano Mangante, and Joseph Porter, a Filipino businessman of American ancestry. U.S. officials said Mangante was a naturalized American but Porter was a Philippine citizen.

Officials withheld the identity of the other slain American serviceman pending notification of his relatives, but police reports identified him as Sgt. Randy Davis.

A fourth serviceman, air force Capt. Raymond Pulsifer of the 90th Tactical Squadron, was also shot at during Wednesday's ambushes but escaped unhurt.

The shootings took place in a span of 15 minutes.

Intelligence source deciphered from a document recovered from one of the suspects arrested yesterday the so-called "Amerto Plan" which, they said, they could stand for "American Targets of Opportunity."

The document was found in the possession of a suspect, Ernesto Mariano, 25, of Purok I, Barangay Anonas, in Angeles from whom 17 rounds of .38 cal. bullets were found.

The three other suspects were Ricky S. Cura, 27, of Purok 5, Sapang Bato; Rodrigo H. Mercado, 25, of Purok One, Anonas, who were both found with .38 cal. revolvers, and Emmanuel B. Labordo, 29, of Purok III, Villa Paz Street, Barangay Santa Teresita, all in Angeles City.

Lt. Col. Armado Espino, Angeles Metrodiscom chief, said the suspects were arrested while trying to escape aboard a tricycle in front of the Angeles City highway in Barangay Pampanga during a saturation drive by military teams.

Espino said only .38 cal. revolvers were used in the ambushes.

The military in Angeles and Pampanga are combing certain areas of the city and said there could be as many as 11 persons directly involved in the killings.

Intelligence sources, who requested anonymity, said the Amerto document revealed "a program outline covering recruitment, organization and financial requirements of two main tactical offensives of communist terrorists."

The document indicated time-frames, namely August to October 1987 and October to March 1988. Apparently this referred to some activities for implementation.

Two weeks ago, the National Democratic Front in Northern Luzon, threatened harassment operations near U.S. facilities, particularly in Subic and Clark, but made no mention of killings of Americans.

Meanwhile, Clark Air Base has been under Condition Bravo since Wednesday afternoon. This is an alert condition imposed "whenever there is predictable threat, even when there is no known particular target," Capt. Mary Ellen Gabick of Clark's public affairs office said.

U.S. Marine and Navy personnel and their dependents have been prohibited by Subic naval authorities from entering or leaving the base. Air Force personnel have been discouraged from traveling to other areas except when reporting to work or returning home.

Maj. Tomas Boyd, chief of Clark's public affairs office, told the *Star*, however, that marine and navy personnel and their dependents who were caught inside Clark after "Condition Bravo" was declared will be transported to their home base at Subic.

In Angeles City, the absence of Americans in the street was perceptible in night spots emptied of U.S. personnel since Wednesday night.

Boyd added that security inside the base was tightened with increased security personnel both from the U.S. and Philippine military.

They were instructed to protect all vital installations and aircraft from any possible sabotage attempts, Boyd said.

"We have asked the PC and other AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] service commands assigned inside Clark Air Base to conduct sustained patrolling in the area to monitor unnecessary movements by unidentified people who manage to get inside the base," said Boyd.

Residents inside the base were also warned not to leave their homes unless it was absolutely essential.

Boyd said personnel in Subic in Olongapo and other U.S. facilities like Camp John Hay, Cubi Point, and the San Miguel naval communication station were also ordered to tighten security and to prevent military personnel from leaving.

Clark Air Base, with a total of 9,600 servicemen and 12,000 dependents, is one of the two main U.S. bases in the Philippines. About 5,000 sailors are stationed at Subic Bay naval base in neighboring Olongapo.

Pampanga Gov. Bren Guiao, who was in Cebu with President Aquino yesterday, could not pinpoint any particular group as the most likely suspects in the killings. He said the NPA was as likely a suspect group as the Right-wing rebel troops.

Guiao assured that the peace and order situation in his province was not alarming, but added the provincial government could not assure total security for American servicemen when they leave the base.

Columnist Discusses Murders

HK301223 Manila THE PHILIPPINE STAR
in English 30 Oct 87 p 5

[From "Straight From the Shoulder" column by Luis D. Beltran: "The CA's Newest Problem"]

[Text] The killings of three Americans and the wounding of another in the periphery of the Clark Air Force Base in Angeles City puts a new complexion on urban terrorism.

As long as the killings were limited to Filipino soldiers and policemen, the Current Administration (CA) could simply shrug its shoulders and consider the matter a police problem. Of late, there has not even been a token effort to comfort the widows and orphans of the victims, and the almost daily killings were so frequent and so ordinary that some newspapers even put the stories in the inside pages, while most put them "below the fold" in rating their importance.

The killings of the Americans transform this problem into a foreign policy problem, and the major effect will be an international perception that things are out of control in the country.

If Marcos were around, there would already be an announcement tonight that the writ of habeas corpus was suspended and perhaps within a week, Martial Law would be declared.

The CA, however, has repeatedly said that martial Law was a self-destruct mechanism which it would not avail of unless there was fighting in the streets. So far, there have only been killings in the streets and only those without bodyguards have been killed so far.

If anything, the decisiveness and determination shown by the CA with respect to the garbage problem and labor pickets and barricades will now have an unparalleled opportunity to be exhibited again—this time, against the urban terrorists who have made the funeral parlor and memorial park business boom as a major growth industry.

If it is the New people's Army Sparrows doing the killings, then it appears that not all military geniuses come from the Philippine Military Academy. The tactical plan being followed by the NPA as described by AFP intelligence men is simple and effective.

Sparrows are based in nearby rural areas, in provinces like Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Cavite, Laguna and Quezon.

They are called separately into Manila, in teams of three to four, often with team members coming from different provinces. Their guns are given in Manila and their targets are identified. City partisans have had the targets under surveillance for some time, and the NPA Sparrows know their most vulnerable hour and all they have to do is pull the triggers, return the guns to designated drops—and then take a provincial bus back to their home base.

Undoubtedly, there may even be Sparrow units right in Metro-Manila itself, even in the vicinity of Malacanang, where there are large squatter colonies of faceless, unidentifiable people in a migrant and transitory population. Some nuns who tried organizing community projects in the Otis St. area behind the presidential guards barracks reported that there was already an NPA network inside those areas.

In short, the NPA "fish" have merged effectively with the "water" that are the people.

The NPA tactical plan is one against which there is virtually little or no defense, under the Current Administration, because some policies have effectively neutralized a major weapon of police and military forces.

Right now, the announced policy in the counter-insurgency campaign is "full autonomy" to the Armed Forces, but such an "autonomy" works under the Sword of Damocles poised by a human rights policy which has been the effective protection, not only of human rights victims—but of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA as well.

Policemen, especially Metro-Manila policemen, are neither inept nor stupid. They have networks of informants and deep penetration agents which make pinpointing NPA Sparrows and their supporters relatively simple. Occasionally, they even announce the areas in which the NPAs are located inside Metro-Manila.

So what's stopping them?

The court-martial proceedings now going on against military men charged with human rights violations during combat operations, that's what. And the harassment cases filed in the National Police Commission by "human rights lawyers."

For the police and military to operate and pin-point, and even anticipate NPA killer squads, they must pick up and interrogate people. No interrogations are ever nice and neat and conducted under the UN Declaration of Human Rights.

Under the CA, policemen know when they pick up anyone, that detainee will be followed within hours into the precinct by a "human rights lawyer," threatening to go before the Presidential Commission on Human Rights.

For policemen and military men receiving STILL [preceding word capitalized] a base pay of P774 and P500 a month, it's much better to just stay in camp and run "hueteng" operations.

Speaker Ramon V. Mitra coined a new phase in describing the current phase of U.S. diplomatic initiatives towards the Philippines.

He described it to newsmen as "envelopmental diplomacy," apparently a spin-off to the more recognizable phrase "envelopmental journalism," the bribing of journalists.

Mitra did not elaborate on his statement, but the logical interpretation would be that the U.S. is now trying to buy the Administration's affections by increasing the amount of military aid beyond the schedule prepared early on in Washington.

The U.S. "envelopmental diplomacy" will be interpreted by observers as an admission on the part of the U.S. Government that they exceeded diplomatic limits with their military attaches who were very visible during the August 28 coup attempt.

In other words, in Mitra's view, the Americans are throwing money at their problem.

Mitra also said there should be an increase in economic aid, besides military aid. Perhaps Mitra should channel one of the famous congressional investigations into asking why some P200 million in Economic Support Funds have remained unused by administration officials.

Of course, that is really penny-ante stuff, since the Speaker and his colleagues have just passed the biggest national budget in Philippine history—P172.5 billion, of which from P25 billion to P50 billion will be financed by further public indebtedness.

That's also some kind of first for a House of Representatives.

Anti-U.S. Sentiment Said Growing in Military
HK301143 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 29 Oct 87 pp 1, 6

[By staff member Lito Mangaser]

[Text] There is a growing anti-U.S. sentiment among Camp Aguinaldo officials following reports about alleged participation of American military officers assigned here in the failed Aug. 28 coup.

The recent delivery of U.S. military hardware to the country has, however, kept these officials from openly protesting the alleged U.S. intervention.

Separate interviews by the *Chronicle* with key officers who all requested anonymity, indicated they "now regard the U.S. as a sinister security partner with a manipulative character."

But all, except a senior colonel, agreed that U.S. military facilities in the country should be retained to maintain the balance of power in the region.

While some were willing to give the benefit of the doubt on some of the U.S. officers involved, they all agreed that U.S. assistant Army attache Lt. Col. Victor Raphael be reassigned elsewhere.

Raphael, who has been with the U.S. embassy in Manila since 1985, may not be able to dissociate himself from coup leader Col. Gregorio Honasan with whom he has had "very personal relationship," they said.

The bottomline of U.S. interest in the country is the retention of U.S. bases, a general said, but "it is so unfair for the U.S. to fuel coups only to gain leverage for its bases."

The general believes that Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos himself tried to confront U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt a few days after the Aug. 28 coup.

"General Ramos believed that the U.S. must be told of its sins, (and) how the country feels to be betrayed by its most trusted ally, if not in public, at least, in the private," he said.

A member of the joint chiefs of staff there was "almost consensus" that Honasan could have not started the coup without prodding by "at least a sector in the U.S. Government."

"The problem is we could only suspect it but we could not prove it," he said. "Whenever we got strong signs of a coup attempt, the best we could do was to contend with our forces. [no closing quotes as published] "We also send signals to (U.S.) officials here, and we get prompt assurances (of support) from them. But we just can't take their words at face value. We always think there might always be something coming underneath their pleasant statements," he added.

Meanwhile, a ranking intelligence officer engaged in counter insurgency suspects that one of U.S.' hidden agenda for encouraging renegade troops is to evolve in the country a Contra-type of organization, the U.S.-financed underground army fighting the communist regime in Nicaragua.

The officer, who agreed with the opposition charge that the Aquino Government was soft on communists, however, believes that the U.S. formula for Nicaragua was not the right prescription for the Philippines.

21 August Movement Pickets U.S. Embassy
BK301055 Quezon City RPN 9 Television in English
1030 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Police and military authorities have intensified their operations by fielding, blocking, and assault teams in four towns surrounding Clark Air Force Base to flush out suspected communist hit-men and their sympathizers. We will have details of that story later on in the newscast. Here's Kathy.

About three officers and members of the August 21 movement held a 1-hour picket this noon in front of the U.S. Embassy along Rochas Boulevard to denounce

alleged American intervention during the aborted August 28 mutiny. The picketers carried placards with different slogans all denouncing U.S. interference in the country's internal affairs. During the picket a near-altercation almost erupted between the demonstrators and security officers. These security officers accused the picketers of obstructing traffic in the area and accusation they vehemently denied.

Details Reported on Bombing of American Firms
HK301133 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER
in English 30 Oct 87 pp 1, 10

[By Romy Gatuslao]

[Text] Cagayan de Oro city—Suspected communist guerrillas bombed the Pepsi Cola plant, the Del Monte plantation and a bridge in the second wave of attacks to hit the city in three days, prompting the military to advise multi national firms, particularly American companies, to step up security measures.

First to be attacked was the Pepsi plant in Barangay Tingaw. Two "jogging" men threw a fragmentation grenade inside the compound shortly after 8 p.m. Wednesday, damaging the storage and mixing tank of the plant, police said.

Almost simultaneously, another explosion destroyed a deep well pump that supplies water to the Del Monte pineapple cannery in Barangay Bugo, 17 kilometers east of here.

A bridge in Sitio Musi-musi, about 50 kilometers east of here, was next to be hit by an explosion when motorcycle-riding men "dropped a bomb" at around 1:15 a.m. yesterday, said Lt. Col. Ruben Cabagnot, acting Misamis Oriental Constabulary chief.

He said the explosion "carved out a gaping hole" but failed to knock down the concrete bridge.

After five minutes, a bomb exploded and damaged an irrigation canal in a banana plantation in Barangay Napaliran, Balingasag, owned by the Del Monte-Philippines Packing Corp.

Brig. Gen. Jesus Altuna, Region 10 PC commander, blamed the New People's Army for the attacks, saying they were "interrelated" with the recent bombings of bridges in the region.

He said the bomb fragments recovered from the scenes "are in the inventory of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA."

But Misamis Oriental Gov. Vicente Emano cautioned against immediately blaming the NPA for the attacks. He said there are other armed groups in the province "out to destabilize the government".

The Pepsi attack came after two Armalite-wielding men hijacked a Pepsi delivery truck in El Salvador town earlier that day. After a short ride, the two set the truck and its cargo on fire but not after divesting the salesman and three helpers of P1,500, representing the day's collection.

Last Sunday night, a small bomb exploded under a bridge near the Bugo cannery plant of the Philippine Packing Corp. Another bomb failed to explode and was recovered by the police.

President Aquino Hopes To Visit China in 1988
HK301407 Hong Kong AFP in English 1348 GMT
30 Oct 87

[Text] Manila, Oct 30 (AFP)—Philippine President Corazon Aquino said Friday that she hoped to visit China next year to retrace her ancestry.

"I want to go to my roots," she told a foreign press forum.

"I'm very proud of my Chinese heritage and I think many Filipinos are too and we hope to work more closely," she said.

"I just think it needs more visits and more contacts between both governments."

Her family, the wealthy Cojuangcos of central Luzon, descended from a member of the large Koh clan of China who settled in the Philippines in the 19th century.

Last year, Mrs. Aquino received a delegation of Koh clan members from various countries.

Aquino Meets Soldiers in Cebu City 29 October
HK301209 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
30 Oct 87 pp 1, 13

(By D.M. Siytangco)

[Text] Communication lines will always be open between military officers and men and their Commander-in-Chief, President Aquino told the troops in her Cebu City visit yesterday.

In her dialogue with troops of the Regional Unified Command 7, Mrs. Aquino said that she has been making the rounds of military camps to have "a closer line of communications with our officers and men."

She told them that only last week, she visited Davao and was very happy to hear from the officers there that they are now getting the cooperation of the civilian population in fighting insurgency.

"It's very clear in Davao," the president said, "that the civilian population has been very helpful in identifying known safehouses of the insurgents. When I talk to the military and civilians, I ask them to get together. Neither side can do it alone."

She also appealed to the soldiers to continue supporting the Constitution.

"You have all seen how the Filipino people have reacted to those who stood by the Constitution," she said, referring to the outpouring of civilian help to the soldiers loyal to her government.

A dialogue before her brief remarks turned out to be a frank exchange with the soldiers wanting to know about pay increases, housing, and medical benefits they expect to receive this Christmas.

Mrs. Aquino promised the soldiers that the 60-percent pay increase would take effect this Dec. 1, the money coming from the Compensation and Adjustment Fund.

She said that the housing program started by the National Housing Authority is for the moment limited to Metro Manila, but she promised to study the possibility of having a similar program in Cebu.

The President also told the soldiers that she could not give the P1,000 medical fund she gave them last year for Christmas as the government does not have the funds.

Four other questions were referred to Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, and Defense Secretary Rafael Ilete who were with her.

Earlier, Mrs. Aquino had a dialogue with local leaders from Cebu, Negros Oriental, Bohol, and Siquijor. It was held at the University of San Carlos with Cabinet secretaries.

The President assured the business community that the law would be applied equally and cited how she had ordered the breaking up of illegal barricades by militant unions in Metro Manila. She assured public school teachers that steps would be taken to insure their safety and they would be given incentives if they work in communist-held areas.

She called for a meaningful dialogue among church, military and media groups in Central Visayas that could lead to unity against their common enemy—communism.

The President also announced the appointment of Cebu businessman Ernesto Aboitiz who heads the region's convenor group as president of the national Power Corp. Vice Conrado del Rosario who is retiring.

She also visited one of Cebu's biggest rattan exporters, the Castilex factory.

In brief remarks at the factory, the President hailed the Cebuanos for their industry.

"I know you had some problems here last year," she said referring to the many labor strikes Cebu suffered in 1986. "But I know they have been solved. I hope we will continue to have industrial peace here so that all of us can be able to work better and contribute to the economy."

Asks for Help To Capture Honasan
HK301139 Manila THE PHILIPPINE STAR
in English 30 Oct 87 pp 1, 9

[Text] President Aquino asked the media yesterday to help the government capture renegade Col. Gregorio Honasan.

During a 20-minute press conference at the Mactan Airbase in Cebu, the President also denied the existence of the so-called "yellow army" to protect her. She told newsmen, "I am sorry like the rest of you, for the failure to catch Honasan."

The President noted that the media seemed to have access to Honasan and said she would appreciate media's help in capturing him.

"I know you want scoops," she said but added that perhaps newsmen can set aside their personal interests for the country.

"It is really very difficult to hunt and catch one person," the President said.

During the press conference a newsman told the President about the existence of the so-called anti-coup, pro-Cory army in Punta Engzno in Cebu.

The President said she will order Defense Secretary Rafael Ilete and AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff General Fidel Ramos to look into this report.

"As far as I am concerned, there is only one army—the Armed Forces of the Philippines," the President said.

When asked if she would stop pro-administration politicians from creating political dynasties in the local election on January 18, the President reminded the newsmen that "this is a free country and I cannot really tell people not to run."

She said the electorate will decide if they want political dynasties in their areas.

When someone expressed concern about her filing of a libel suit against the *Star* columnist Luis Beltran, the President said, she is merely after the truth, "Let us just wait for justice to take its course," the President said.

Official Guidelines Issued for Vigilantes

HK300601 Hong Kong AFP in English 0552 GMT
30 Oct 87

[Text] Manila, Oct 30 (AFP)—Philippine officials issued guidelines Friday placing anti-communist vigilante groups nationwide under the control of local officials and limiting the use of firearms to licensed holders.

During signing ceremonies, Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto stressed that the guidelines would limit the groups to defensive activities sanctioned by officials against "enemies of the state."

The guidelines came a week after President Corazon Aquino praised the controversial Alsa Masa (Arise Masses) movement during a visit to the southern city of Davao, saying they had "set an example" in the anti-insurgency drive.

The Alsa Masa has been credited with reversing gains of the communist New People's Army in the Davao region, formerly a rebel stronghold, but human rights groups have denounced it for alleged abuses and forced recruitment.

Under the guidelines, copies of which were provided to the press, membership in organizations similar to the Alsa Masa "must be voluntary and members must be thoroughly screened to weed out criminal elements."

Officials could not say how many such groups exist nationwide, but human rights groups estimate more than 200, six of them in the capital.

Aside from protecting local communities, the groups are also "encouraged to support the military and the police by collecting intelligence information."

Armed forces chief General Fidel Ramos said the groups would help protect communities from right-wing extremists plotting to overthrow the government.

Mrs. Aquino has survived four coup attempts since taking power last year.

The guidelines also banned vigilante groups from interfering in government functions and warned them to "avoid being identified as private armies or political groups."

Monitoring bodies from the Local Governments and Defense Departments, the government's Human Rights Commission, and the armed forces are to be set up to enforce the guidelines and investigate reported violations.

As the signing took place, some 50 people picketed the Local Governments Department and demanded the disbandment of vigilante groups which they blamed for at least 67 killings this year.

Aquino Discusses Endorsement

HK301353 Manila THE PHILIPPINE STAR
in English 30 Oct 87 pp 1, 9

[By Amy Pamintuan]

[Text] President Aquino directed the local government and defense departments yesterday to rush the guidelines for civilian vigilante groups and clarified that her endorsement of Davao's vigilantes last week was not an endorsement for all such groups nationwide.

The chief Executive, in a dialog with multi-sectoral groups at the University of San Carlos gymnasium in Cebu City, said the people of each region should formulate their own solutions to their regional problems.

Among the sectoral representatives in the dialog were those from the business sector, the disabled, farmers, fishermen, teachers, civic and religious groups. The teachers asked for security when they go to rebel-infested areas.

The President received the pledge of support from the Cebuanos.

Mrs. Aquino said she endorsed the vigilante groups in Region 11 because it was the consensus of the people of Southern Mindanao that they provide a solution to their insurgency problem.

"Some groups are very happy with their vigilantes. The different regions in the country have different problems, and you yourselves know what is best for your region," the President explained. "I do not presume that we, in Manila, have all the solutions to these problems," she added.

Mrs. Aquino reacted to criticisms from cause-oriented organizations that she had endorsed "fascist death squads disguised as vigilantes."

Yesterday's Cebu sortie was the fourth regional consultative trip of the President. This started with the Bicol region, followed by Central Luzon and last week's Davao City trip.

Mrs. Aquino, accompanied by daughters Maria Elena and Victoria Eliaz, landed at the Mactan International Airport at 9:05 a.m. and immediately proceeded to the Sacred Heart church for a Te Deum.

The President also directed Defense Secretary Rafael Iletto to include civilian-military relations in the curriculum of military schools following a proposal from the religious sector "for a more humanistic orientation in the curriculum of military students."

But she added that "this reeducation is needed not only by the armed forces but also by all of us."

The President stressed that her government's main concern is to alleviate poverty. "I hope that you still believe that I am for the poor, that I am for the masa [masses]" she added.

She cautioned, however, that "it takes time for all of these measures of government to take effect."

During her two-and-a-half hour dialog with Central Visayans, the President also appealed to government employees not to equate government reorganization with mass layoff. She said this was mandated by the Constitution and aims to make more efficient government services.

Mrs. Aquino also revealed ongoing efforts by the budget office to standardize salaries of government personnel.

Responding to an appeal from Cebu's disabled, the President asked local businessmen to help employ the handicapped.

"When I come back, I want facts and figures on the extent of your assistance," she told the businessmen.

President during the sectoral dialog were Secretaries Iletto, labor's Franklin Drilon, Philip Juico of agrarian reform, Alran Bengzon of health, Economic Planning Secretary Solita Monsod, Science Secretary Antonio Arizabal, and Secretaries Mita Pardo de Tavera of social Welfare, Jose Antonio Gonzalez of tourism, Senator John Osmena and acting Speaker Antonio Cuenco.

Gonzalez is the cabinet officer for Regional Development (CORD) for Region 7, which includes Cebu, Negros Oriental, Bohol and Siquijor.

Laurel Speaks on War Against Insurgents
HK301203 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
30 Oct 87 pp 1, 14

[Text] Vice President Salvador H. Laurel said yesterday President Aquino and he "now stand on the same side," openly fighting a war against communist insurgents.

In an address before the Philippine-American Chamber of Commerce in New York City, Laurel said "we are together" despite initial basic differences, but he reiterated the government must adopt a genuine policy of national reconciliation.

He told the businessmen that if this policy of reconciliation is adopted, financiers who invested in the Philippines "may suddenly see the political stabilization of the country."

Laurel urged the businessmen "not to wait and see" and "get left by the boat" since the country has "everything that is required to achieve economic recovery and economic development" comparable to the achievements of South Korea and Singapore.

"We have the capability, and all we need is to unite under this policy of national reconciliation," he said.

The vice president pointed out that the Philippine-American Business Committee, headed by Hank Greenbury, is already preparing to send a survey team to the Philippines to look into business prospects.

Laurel, who is on a speaking tour of the United States, brushed aside anew rumors that he had joined the opposition and that he was encouraging a coup d'etat.

"I am not encouraging a coup. I will not allow anyone to topple the government that I fought so hard to place in power," he explained.

He added that he has sworn to uphold and defend the new Constitution and the new government.

On the insurgency problem, Laurel said he told the President "we must get tough if we are going to win the war against the insurgents."

He said the President has openly declared an all-out war against the communist rebels as he had wanted and therefore considered it "all talk" that they were not together.

She not only has slammed the door on further talks with the communists, she has even encouraged the vigilantes, Laurel said.

"The drawing of the sword of war, however, must be matched with action. We must first attend to the grievances of the military," he added.

The problem of military unrest must first be addressed to resolve the insurgency problem, he pointed out, adding that political stability and economic recovery will follow.

Laurel urged the chamber of commerce to prepare to invest in the Philippines "because the stabilization that we envision with this reconciliation policy may suddenly take place. The Philippines has all the ingredients necessary to become economically successful"

Labor Militants To Resume Strike Offensive
HK301321 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER
in English 30 Oct 87 pp 1,10

[By Glenda M. Gloria]

[Text] The militant Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU—1 May Movement] yesterday announced it would resume its strike offensives next week to protest the simultaneous police dispersal of picketlines of its affiliates.

KMU chairman Crispin Beltran said the "political strikes" next week will be staged on the industry, regional and municipal-wide levels at the labor center's strongholds.

Beltran will most likely propose to the other labor groups in the labor Advisory and Consultative Council the same courses of action as the unions' response to President Aquino's recent order to dismantle "illegal barricades," sources in the labor movement disclosed yesterday.

This developed as labor department officials said they would ask the police to closely coordinate with them before dismantling barricades and shanties at picketlines.

The move was an apparent response to complaints aired by the unions that some of the police dispersals last week were done indiscriminately.

Earlier, Labor Secretary Franklin M. Drilon sought KMU's "cooperation" amid government efforts to "put some order" at the labor front.

He had expressed fears KMU's decision to set up anew the barricades dismantled last week by police could trigger a confrontation between the government and militant workers.

The KMU offensives will be staged amid a notable decline in the number of strikes, as claimed by Drilon in speech before the Personnel Management Association of the Philippines. Drilon disclosed that from 58 strikes in February, the highest so far this year, the figure went down to 37 in August, representing a 27-percent drop.

Drilon said his department fared well in its job of maintaining industrial peace, adding that 91 percent of the disputes were settled through conciliation.

However, Beltran said "there is no other recourse but to assert the workers' basic right to strike."

Last Wednesday, police broke up the picket-lines at the strike-bound Nestle Philippines in the multinational firm's Laguna and Cagayan de Oro Plants. The Union of Filipino Employees, which struck last Sept. 10, is a KMU affiliate.

Ms. Aquino's expression of appreciation to policemen for a "job well done" last week is a "gesture" of "coddling militarist forces" in her government, Beltran added.

More than 22 picket-lines were broken up last week by police following the President's order to dismantle illegal blockades.

Labor leaders said the police have acted "overzealously" and should have consulted the labor department first before implementing the presidential order.

Drilon and police officers led by Capital Regional Command chief Brig. Gen. Alexander Aguirre and Manila police chief Brig. Gen. Alfredo Lim will meet next week to discuss possible loopholes in the guidelines on the conduct of strikes issued by the defense and labor departments.

MNLF-RG Withdraws From Muslim Unity Body
HK301127 Quezon City MALAYA in English
30 Oct 87 p 3

[By Joey Salgado]

[Text] Efforts to unite the warring factions of the Moro National Liberation Front were scuttled yesterday when the MNLF-Reformist Group [RG] headed by Dimas Pundato suddenly pulled out of the unity body of three major Muslim rebel groups;

Napis Bidin, secretary general of the MNLF-Reformist Group, said an emergency meeting of 13 rebel commanders yesterday ruled out any merger with the main MNLF group headed by Nur Misuari.

"Misuari is a hardliner. He only wants secession," Bidin told *Malaya*.

The unity coordinating committee of the MNLF, MNLF-RG and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front earlier said the three factions of the Muslim rebel movement were discussing unity details in their bid for regular membership in the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

Bidin said the MNLF-RG will still negotiate with the Aquino government for the grant of autonomy to 13 Muslim-dominated provinces in the South.

Bidin also said Sultan Macapanton Abbas Jr., their political officer, has been condemned by the field commanders for giving "unauthorized" statements.

Thailand

Foreign Ministry Reiterates Ban on Dalai Lama

BK300055 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
30 Oct 87 p 2

[Text] The Foreign Ministry yesterday reaffirmed its ban on the Tibetan spiritual leader Dalai Lama after government and opposition MPs voiced their dissent over the decision.

Ministry spokesman Sarot Chawanawirat told a press conference that though he is a Buddhist monk, "it is an undeniable fact that the Dalai Lama has a political role as well."

"So wherever he visits, be it Thailand or other countries, his visit can't avoid having political implications," he read a prepared statement on the issue.

He said the Dalai Lama's activities or movements, deliberate or not, cannot be separated from his campaign to segregate Tibet from China.

When Thailand established diplomatic relations with China in 1975, the Thai Government accepted a policy of only one China, he said, adding that the government still adheres to that policy.

"The Thai Government, hence, considers that it is entirely undesirable to have any movement that, explicitly or not, questions China's unity," Sarot said.

A group of Thai activists claiming to represent Thai peace-loving Buddhists took a letter to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and Foreign Ministry on Wednesday, requesting that the ministry reconsider its decision.

The Dalai Lama is one of the Magsaysay Award laureates, who are invited to participate in a meeting here next month to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the award. The Foreign Ministry has said it would not provide an entry visa for the Buddhist monk.

Some activists who launched the campaign to support the Dalai Lama also attended yesterday's press conference. They told Sarot that the spiritual leader's secretary had sent a letter to the Bangkok-based Thai Inter-Religious Commission for Development to assure that his planned visit to Thailand would be "purely non-political."

Copies of the Dalai Lama's secretary's letter, dated October 19, 1987, were handed to reporters yesterday.

Sarot said the Foreign Ministry had not received the letter, so the activists gave him a copy.

Vietnamese Soldiers Arrested by Military

BK291518 Bangkok *Voice of Free Asia* in English
1500 GMT 28 Oct 87

[Text] In Aranyaprathet, a Vietnamese soldier was arrested early this month at an Army base on suspicion of trying to sabotage an oil depot, a military source said yesterday. The source said the soldier, (Nguyen Chuan Han), aged 32, of Vietnamese 75th Infantry Regiment, was arrested on 9 October.

The source said (Han), posing as a Thai villager and using the alias Pricha Natthaphong, has asked guards at the Surasehanat Camp, about 5 km from the border, to let him visit a relative who is a soldier there. The guards allowed (Han) to enter the base, but another guard noticed him acting suspiciously near an oil depot, which is a restricted area, and arrested him. The guard also noticed that (Han) spoke Thai with a Vietnamese accent, the source said.

Meanwhile, two more Vietnamese were arrested by soldiers on 18 October after they were seen acting suspiciously near the same camp. (Nguyen Ngoc Giap), aged 28, and (Do Dan Kerng), aged 30, both of Ho Chi Minh City, have also been sent to Burapha Field Force for investigation.

Reports of Action Against Tribesmen Denied

BK291245 Bangkok *MATICHON* in Thai 29 Oct 87 p 3

[Text] Chaiya Phunsiriwong, director general of the Public Welfare Department, told *Matichon* that the Chiang Rai governor had set up a committee to investigate reports of defense volunteers torching and robbing the houses of hilltribes people in Chiang Rai Province while trying to push them out of Thai territory. However, he, who is in charge of the tribesmen issues and the government's repatriation policy, confirmed that there was no loss of life and no robbery as reported. The fire occurred after the hilltribes immigrants had left the area.

"The stories published in the newspapers was the work of people who had lost their interests resulting from the operation to push back the illegal tribesmen. The authorities are trying to find out who tried to give inaccurate news to the newspapers," Chaiya said. He said that over 40,000 to 50,000 tribesmen had illegally entered the country. According to unofficial figures, the number of illegal hilltribe immigrants residing in some of the northern provinces is as high as 10,000.

Chaiya said that based on his own experience, the operation to push out the illegal tribesmen is very difficult in the daytime since the tribesmen have tried to delay their departure. The authorities have tried to carry out the operation at night. They gather in groups at dawn, while it is still dark, for dispatch to border areas, even though it may frighten some. The policy to push out the tribesmen is necessary because they have cut down

large amounts of trees to cultivate rice and opium. Each hilltribe family had cut down an average of 150 rai of forest, destroying a large amount of forestry resources.

Chaiya also touched on the Public Welfare Department's policy to settle the tribesmen, saying that it has a plan to settle the group of tribesmen, who have or have not yet been naturalized, at reserved and uninhabited forests by setting up settlements with education and health facilities. These tribesmen will develop the settlements as Thai villages and will administrate the villages themselves under the supervision of the provinces. He said that there are about 550,000 tribesmen scattered in small groups, making it difficult for authorities to take care of them.

According to a report from the Interior Ministry, the authorities suspected that the news report on defense volunteers torching and killing the tribesmen were released by the missionaries led by Father Paul, a Catholic priest, and CIA officials in charge of gathering military and narcotics information because they have lost their interests concerning religious works and gathering certain kinds of information from those tribesmen as a result of the operation.

It is reported that Thai authorities have recently arrested 500 illegal tribesmen, and is trying to push back the remainder. However, up to now the authorities have been able to push back about 20,000 illegal hilltribes people.

Foreign Minister Speaks on Economic Goals
BK301115 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English
1500 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Excerpt of speech by Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila at the World Economic Forum national meeting on Thailand entitled "Foreign Policy Direction of Thailand as a Rising Economic Power"]

[Text] Thailand is a rapidly modernizing agroindustrial society with one of the most successful economic track records in the developing world. Over the past 20 years, Thailand's economy has expanded at an annual average of over 7%. Contrary to the international trend, the Thai economy averaged close to 5% growth during the recession years of the early eighties, making the record the best in Southeast Asia.

Thai people have done fairly well because the economy consists of a well-balanced mixture of agriculture, agroindustry, manufacturing, mining, and services. The reasons for the Thai economy's dynamic long-term performance are clear, for they include strong commitment to free enterprise, open economy, rich natural resource base, firm financial management, diversified economic structure, continuity of major economic policies, a large rapidly expanding domestic market, in addition to an educated and cost-competitive work force.

In agriculture, Thailand is one of the world great food-producing nations. It is the only net food exporter in Asia and one of only five in the world. The Thai fishing fleet ranks among the top seven in the world. Manufacturing sector has also made rapid progress. Manufacturing now contributes a higher percentage to GDP than does agriculture.

Back in 1960, Thai manufactured goods accounted for only 5% of its total export. By 1986, over 50% of its export were manufactured goods. This tremendous growth of Thailand's manufactured export has been facilitated by the careful cultivation of excellent relations with its major trading partners. It also reflects the success of the foreign policy's strategy that Thailand has pursued over the years to trade with all countries irrespective of ideological differences. Thus, world can see that Thai foreign policy has spearheaded its [word indistinct] on to the world economic stage. Thai foreign policy will therefore continue to seek to promote active cooperation with others on matters of common interests. Although political and security issues remain important to its national interests, the degree that economic variables affect the Thai national security has dramatically increased. Consequently, Thailand's domestic stability and external security are unavoidably linked to its economic performance.

The continued success of Thailand's economic performance depends on a conducive economic environment. That would imply the maintenance of a liberal national trading system, adequate flow of financial resources and technology, stability of major commodity prices, access to markets, and predictability in economic relations among nations.

Thailand pursues objectives at three levels—bilateral, regional and multilateral. On the bilateral level, it (?showed) foreign economic and trade relations with each and every member of ASEAN. The other important partners include Australia, Canada, China, EC, Japan, the United States, and the newly industrialized nations of East Asia. Thailand's aim is to consolidate and intensify existing relations, diversify products of trade, encourage investment, and transfer of technology. We are also looking to expand export to and foster the economic relations with countries in Africa, the Middle East, Latin America, and the Pacific.

The Thai trade relations with Burma are moving along in a positive direction. There are also prospects for increase in trade between Thailand and Laos. As for Vietnam and Kampuchea, the political settlement of the Kampuchean problem could allow Thailand to develop healthy trade relations with both countries.

At the regional level, the Thais are working toward the further expansion of ASEAN trade cooperation. Over the past 20 years, ASEAN has served well. The organization has been referred to as a prime example of [word indistinct] for regional cooperation. ASEAN's main goal

is to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful Southeast Asia through cooperation and mutual assistance. This coming December, ASEAN heads of government will hold ASEAN's 3d summit in the Philippines to chart a course of ASEAN's future cooperation. It is expected that there will be increased growth of trade among the member countries, and expanded cooperation in all fields, bringing the member countries even closer together.

In reference to the wider geographical picture, Thailand is part of the Pacific rim. As a center of world trade gravitates toward the Pacific rim, the region is rapidly becoming the center of dynamic economic development. It has become a region of opportunities for high returns on direct investment. In the interdependent world, the growth performance of Asia-Pacific countries will undoubtedly have an increased influence on economic dynamism elsewhere in the world.

At the international economic level, there are many financial issues which Thailand shall have to pursue in forums, such as GATT, UNCTAD, IMF, and the World Bank. The global economy seems to be on a slow growth path. There is also a considerable risk that growth may slow down even further. Among the factors that contribute to such a situation are the persistence of large external and internal imbalances, unstable exchange rate, high degree of uncertainty in financial and capital markets, growing protectionism, and the depressed state of key commodity markets.

Thai people should seek to work closely with all interested parties to help resolve some of its problems. Along with the ASEAN countries, Thailand shall attempt to serve as a bridge between the developed and developing worlds so as to secure an international economic environment beneficial to all.

In conclusion, it is clear that we live in a complex and interdependent world. We need one another. No man is an island. International economic cooperation is essential to the well being and security of all concerned. The World Economic Forum's goal for fostering economic development through business cooperation is a normal one—one which has the firm support of the Thai Government. Thai people feel positive about the prospects for economic development through business cooperation. In fact, on numerous occasions, they have been using diplomacy to pave the way for businessmen to strike deals. They have traveled to far away lands. The foreign minister himself, the deputy foreign minister and other senior officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have travelled extensively to promote economic cooperation, often to areas where no Thai has been before. In diplomatic quest for a secure and favorable economic environment, Thailand shall, as has always done, adhere to the principles of mutual benefit, reliability as a partner, observance of the international obligations, and nondiscrimination in the conduct of relations with all countries.

Stock Market Acts To Stabilize Prices

*BK300852 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
0530 GMT 30 Oct 87*

[Text] The Securities Exchange of Thailand reports that because of the plunge in the price of shares during the past week, they have taken the following measures to make trading rules realistic with the present price level and to stabilize the share market trading:

1. The margin loan placement for stock purchase has been lowered from 70% to 50%.
2. The daily ceiling and floors rate for stock prices is fixed at no more than 5% above or below the previous day's closing price of each stock.

This will be effective as of 30 October 1987.

Industrial Zone Security Plan Approved

*BK291222 Bangkok Domestic Service in English
0000 GMT 29 Oct 87*

[Text] Security network will be established for the Eastern Seaboard Industrial Zone in preparation against foreign attacks. The move approved by the cabinet this week is part of a package of recommendations resulting from the recent Fifth National Geography Seminar co-organized by the National Research Council of Thailand, the Geography Association of Thailand, and Sinakharinwirot University. Experts of the seminar agreed on the need to protect the zone because of the possibility that Thailand and Indochinese nations would clash in the future. They said contingency measures should be mapped out to cope with scenarios of a large-scale war as well as a fighting. [as heard]

The cabinet also accepted the seminar's other recommendations including the improvement of transportation routes linking three tourist resorts in the zone, namely Phatthaya, Cham-am and Hua Hin, and implementation of appropriate measures to restrict the population of the Indochinese refugees in camps on the Thai territory.

Daily Views Copyright Amendment Bill

*BK300135 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
30 Oct 87 p 4*

[Editorial: "Copyright Must Be Taken Seriously"]

[Text] When the copyright issue first emerged in relation to the country's GSP [Generalized System of Preference] benefits, the legislature decided it could not simply accept directives from the administration. The coalition parties, particularly the Democrats, decided it was time to drive this point home: that if the Government wanted crucial laws passed, it must consult lawmakers. Not only have they succeeded in making this point by taking time to study the Copyright Bill that would give protection to the US—our largest trading partner, they have drafted

another bill which excludes computer software from protection, unlike the Government version which leaves the matter for the courts to decide.

But the filing of the GSP petition on copyrights against Thailand started the clock ticking, forcing responsible US agencies to stick to a timetable of action. In essence, Thailand must now show that "progress" is being made before April 1 when the US GSP interagency committee must pass its recommendations for action to US President Ronald Reagan. Arguments raised again at this stage that we can afford to lose GSP privileges because losses as a result of inaction would not amount to much are not valid. Under present competitive global conditions, the marginal tax reductions gained through GSP gives us the edge over other countries which have equally competitive products and prices, but lack GSP benefits. Although only certain manufacturers benefit, we need to retain and expand the use of these privileges.

With the House session due to close by the end of November, consideration of the bill is now an urgent matter and the Parliament, particularly the Democrats, should knuckle down, pushing aside their political objectives vis-a-vis the administration, and carry out their responsibilities for the benefit of the people and country.

But with a little over five weeks left before the House recesses until April next year, the United States should not expect a swift passage of this bill which has already stirred up considerable political controversy and debate. The budding Thai democratic process, embroiled as it is with the struggle between the administrative and legislative, must be allowed to take its course.

Under the present circumstances, all indications point to the bill passing the first reading before the end of this session and it will be picked up again for its second and final reading when the Parliament reopens next year. Passage of the first reading should be considered as enough "progress" to avert revocation of this country's GSP benefits.

Any American expectation of the bill passing three readings within a month would only be interpreted by Thais as bullying, an image that would do the US no good in view of past problems resulting from thorny trade controversies.

Vietnam

Nguyen Van Linh, Delegation Leave for Moscow
BK300815 Hanoi VNA in English 0746 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 30—A Vietnamese party and government delegation led by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, left here this morning for the Soviet Union to attend the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution at the invitation of

the Central Committee of the Communist Party the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and the Soviet Council of Ministers.

The delegation includes Pham Hung, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Co Thach, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister; Nguyen Manh Cam, member of the CPV Central Committee, ambassador of Vietnam to the Soviet Union.

It was seen off at the Presidential Palace by Truong Chinh and Pha Van Dong, advisors to the CPV Central Committee; Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and president of the Council of State; Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the State Council; Do Muoi, Political Bureau member and secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Vo Van Kiet, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and first vice chairman [title as received] of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Thanh Binh, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi party committee; and other high party and state officials.

Y.N. Miakotnykh, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Soviet Embassy, was present at the see-off.

USSR's Gusev, Nguyen Co Thach Sign Agreements
BK300933 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] At the invitation of our government, a delegation of the Soviet Government led by Comrade Gusev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and vice chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, visited and worked in Vietnam from 25-29 October. Comrade Gusev and his entourage visited and laid a wreath at President Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum. The delegation also laid a wreath at the Lenin Monument.

Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Hung cordially received Comrade Gusev and his entourage.

Our government delegation led by Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, held talks with the Soviet Government delegation led by Comrade Gusev. Both sides assessed the implementation of agreements reached at the May 1987 Vietnamese-Soviet summit, and the development of cooperation between the two countries on the basis of renovating the cooperation system aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of Vietnamese-Soviet relations in the reorganization spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress and the renovation spirit of the Sixth CPV Congress.

Both sides stressed that the shift to new forms of cooperation would open prospects for Vietnam to actually participate with the Soviet Union in the international labor division, and the specialization and cooperativization of production. This would benefit both sides and create premises for gradually bringing the level of Vietnam's economic development to the par of other countries in the socialist community.

On 29 October, at the Government Guest House, Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, Political Bureau member and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, as the Vietnamese Government's delegate, and Comrade Gusev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and vice chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, as the Soviet Government's delegate, signed an agreement on the fundamental principles for establishing and operating joint enterprises, combines, and international organizations; an agreement on the direct production, scientific, and technological relations between joint enterprises and the Soviet and Vietnamese organizations; and a minute of the conference of the two countries' government delegations.

Both sides also signed an agreement between the two countries on concerted economic and technical cooperation for 1988-90 in developing Vietnam's coal industry; and a program of measures to increase the output of Bim Son cement plant to 1 million tonnes in 1990.

Comrade Pham Hung, Political Bureau member and chairman of the council of Ministers, witnessed the signing. Soviet ambassador to Vietnam Kachin and members of the Soviet Government delegation were also present at the signing ceremony. During its stay in Vietnam, the Soviet Government delegation visited and worked with many important economic installations such as the Hoa Binh hydroelectric project site, the Quang Ninh coal mining area, the Bim Son cement plant, the Vung Tau petroleum joint venture, the Cam My rubber plantation, and the Tri An hydroelectric project site.

Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen, member of party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Nguyen Ngoc Triu, party Central Committee member and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other comrades in charge of some of our sectors, also accompanied the delegation. Wherever the delegation came and worked, it was warmly welcomed by the leaders of local agencies.

Comrades Pham Hung and Gusev cut the ribbon to inaugurate the Soviet national exhibition in Hanoi. Soviet ambassador to our country Kachin also participated in the aforesaid activities.

Nguyen Van Linh Meets Visitors

BK291635 Hanoi VNA in English 1606 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 29—Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; and Pham Hung, Politburo member of the

C.P.V. Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here today the Soviet Government delegation before its departure for home after a successful visit.

The delegation is led by V.K. Gusev, member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of The U.S.S.R.

General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh expressed the Vietnamese people's determination, together with the Soviet Union, to put the projects of bilateral cooperation into operation on schedule. He expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for its unqualified assistance to the national construction and defence in Vietnam.

Earlier today, the delegation signed with a Vietnamese Government delegation led by Nguyen Co Thach, Politburo member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, documents on the basic principles for the foundation and operation of the joint Vietnamese-Soviet enterprises, agreements on the production relations and on scientific and technical relations between Vietnamese and Soviet enterprises, and the memo of the meeting of the two delegations.

Also signed were agreements on economic and technical cooperation coal industry for 1988-1990 and a programme to increase the production of the Bim Son cement plant to one million tons annually by 1990.

Construction Protocol Signed With Soviet Union

BK291633 Hanoi VNA in English 1613 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 29—A protocol on cooperation in construction between Vietnam and the Soviet Union was signed here Tuesday

Signatories were Le Manh Kiem, Vietnamese vice minister of construction, and V.L. Pyatibrat, first vice minister of construction industry for the southern region of the Soviet Union.

The two sides agreed on measures to step up the construction of the Bim Son cement plant to raise its output to one million tons a year by 1990, ensure the construction tempo at the Dap Cau glass factory, complete the organization for the prefabricated slab factory in Hanoi, and start the construction of residential blocks at the construction sites of Soviet-equipped factories.

The two sides also agreed on the cooperation in the building of industrial and civil projects in the Far Eastern region of the Soviet Union by Vietnamese building teams.

Energy Cooperation Agreement Signed With USSR
BK291609 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 29—Documents on Vietnam-U.S.S.R. cooperation in the building of energy projects in Vietnam was signed here today.

Signing for Vietnam was Minister of Energy Vu Ngoc Hai, and on the Soviet side V.I. Popov, minister of urban construction; A.G. Korkin, first deputy minister of coal industry; and A.P. Podubsky, deputy minister of energy and electrification.

The documents provide that the Soviet Union will help Vietnam complete the construction of the energy projects under long-term agreements signed earlier.

The Soviet Union will also send more experts to help Vietnam in the work and in personnel training.

Soviet Ambassador Holds News Conference
BK291629 Hanoi VNA in English 1606 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 29—Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam D.I. Kachin called a press conference here today on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the October socialist revolution.

Le Xuan Dong, deputy head of the Commission for Information and Training of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee (CPV CC); Trinh Ngoc Thai, deputy head of the Foreign Relations Commission of the C.P.V. C.C.; Phan Quang, vice minister of information; and representatives of the Foreign Ministry, attended the press conference.

In a written statement, the Soviet ambassador reaffirmed the Soviet Union's principled and goodwill foreign policy of peace and brought out its tireless contributions to the fight against the arms race to save mankind from the nuclear holocaust.

He expressed his joy at the fine development of the all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, considering this an important factor to increasing the strength of each country and the might of the entire socialist community.

Nguyen Van Linh Writes on October Revolution
BK300915 Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 30—Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, has written an article entitled: "October Revolution and Vietnamese Revolution" for the *Tap Chi Cong San (Communist Review)* in its special issue marking the 70th anniversary of the October socialist revolution. His article is published in full by the daily *Nhan Dan* today. Follows main excerpts:

The successive victories and steady advance of the Vietnamese revolution over the past 57 years all took place in the light of the October Revolution.

That the Vietnamese revolution has successfully continued the cause of the October revolution was testified to by important historical landmarks—the founding of the Communist Party of Vietnam in 1930, the subsequent revolutionary movements leading to the triumph of the August revolution in 1945 and the setting up of the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia, the victory over French imperialism in 1954 that marked the conclusion of the National Democratic Revolution in the northern half of the country, and the victory over U.S imperialism in 1975 that unified the country and launched it on the path to socialism. The Vietnamese people take great pride in counting itself among the nations very successful in upholding the invincible banner of the October revolution.

The October Revolution set a perfect example of renovated thinking and creativeness. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels based their theory of scientific socialism on realities of the 19th century and on the knowledge man had acquired up to that time. But the early 20th century saw great changes: Capitalism had developed into imperialism, and revolutionary movements and their force had become much stronger. In that situation Lenin applied Marx's materialist philosophy as a creative methodology to his analyses of the new phenomena of capitalism. Lenin then developed a theory on imperialism and upgraded and perfected Marx's theory on proletarian revolution which he applied with resourcefulness to each stage of the Russian revolution, thus bringing about the historic victory of the October Revolution.

The 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union followed up and promoted the spirit of renovation and creativeness of Lenin and the October revolution. Basing itself on present realities in the Soviet Union and the world, the congress put forth new concepts which creatively develop Marxism-Leninism in all the most important fields and beacon the present time and socialism in their advance. These new concepts provide us with a better idea of our epoch, of socialism, of its present and future and its objective laws.

This renovation was brought to a new height—the renovation of theoretical thinking at the 27th CPSU Congress and at the party Central Committee's plena last January and June.

The most profound renovation in thinking within the CPSU is clearly indicated by the enrichment of Lenin's view of the time and its fundamental problems, and of the cause-effect relations and interdependence between the components that make up the context of the time, which enrichment has set a course for all forces to operate in line with (class). On the stand of the working class and a scientific approach the CPSU has analysed

again whole series of contradictions in the world and ways to solve them. It has analysed in the same manner the historical role of socialism, its achievements and advantages, its capabilities and prospects, and international relations and chances of warding off the danger of a nuclear war now dangling over mankind.

The same spirit of renovation marked the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam which was greatly inspired by the 27th CPSU Congress and the renovation process in the Soviet Union. There the critical spirit of Marxist philosophy was brought into play to confront and evaluate facts and to make a full account of them. The congress made careful analyses of all aspects of the situation in the country, reviewed all successes and failures, and defined strategic tasks for the transitional period and tasks and objectives for the rest of the initial stage of this period.

As shown by the CPSU's experience, renovation in thinking and in society must be preceded by renovation in theoretical thinking. The 6th CPV Congress realized all the more clearly socioeconomic conditions of the country and, on the basis of this realisation, was able to predict a difficult, complicated and long transition for Vietnam. Economically, the CPV stressed the need to direct renovation of thinking to making correct socioeconomic policies so as to promote the initiativeness and creativeness of the working people, release all productive capabilities, make full use of all national resources, and broaden economic cooperation with foreign countries, first of all the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community, for the purpose of boosting production and stabilizing life.

Along with reorganizing economic structure to serve three major economic programmes, the CPV decided to renovate economic management and completely do away with bureaucratic centralism and the practice of state subsidization together with all their constraints. The new mode of management must step by step put into practice the principle of economic accountability in socialist enterprise, it must hinge on planning and base itself on democratic centralism. In this new mechanism, importance is attached to both planning and the use of the relationship between goods and money—specific traits which do not conflict but which are related to and complement each other.

The Sixth CPV Congress stressed that the great magnitude and complexity of socioeconomic renovation in Vietnam required constant strengthening of the party in leadership capability and in militancy.

That the CPV and the CPSU see eye to eye on key problems of domestic and foreign policies was proved by a visit paid to the Soviet Union by a top-level CPV delegation on May 17-25, whose great success was

recalled in the ensuing joint statement and in various agreements and protocols which marked a new qualitative development in the comprehensive Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation.

This new stage in the cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, economic cooperation in the first place, meets the need of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 6th CPV Congress for restructuring and renovation and conforms to the trend of this era for changes for the better.

The CPSU leadership, headed by Comrade Mikhail S. Gorbachev expressed the belief that the 6th CPV Congress would bring about a completely situation [as received] and would take Vietnam to a new stage of development in all fields. The CPSU has not only highly valued and fully supported this realistic correct policy of renovation of the 6th CPV Congress, but also made clear its determination to help make it a success.

The new development of the Vietnamese-Soviet Cooperation epitomizes the CPV's view that Soviet cooperation and assistance is the core of Vietnam's foreign economic strategy and an important factor in socialist construction in this country.

The CPV and the CPSU fully agree and are determined to materialize the idea of making Asia and the Pacific a zone of peace, stability, good neighbourhood, mutual trust and mutual understanding, on the principles of peaceful coexistence.

A nation on the rim of the Pacific whose life is directly affected by any happenings in the region, the Vietnamese people share the concern and indignation of other nations in the region at U.S imperialism and other reactionary forces who are trying to deny genuine peace and stability to this vast, populous region.

The Soviet Union and Asian socialist countries such as Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Mongolia, the People's Republic of Afghanistan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, have put forth peace initiatives aimed at solving problems in the region, also on their own initiative, many countries in the South Pacific are trying to turn the region into a nuclear-free zone. Of particular interest have been the overall peace S. Gorbachev [as received] at Vladivostok, the New Delhi Indo-Soviet joint statement on the principles for building a nuclear free world, the joint statement issued by Asian-Pacific communist and workers' parties in July 1987 calling for a zone of peace and without nuclear weapons in Asia and the Pacific and, most recently, the Soviet Union's declaration of its readiness to eliminate intermediate nuclear missiles on its Asian territory conditional on a similar U.S. move, these have had the most widespread repercussions and have received warmest support and acclaim. I we [as received] wish to see an early, reasonable political solution to the Kampuchean

problem that can secure Kampuchea's peace, independence and sovereignty, and the Kampuchean people's revolutionary gains. Such a solution will be an important factor of peace and stability in Indochina, Southeast Asia, and the whole of the Asia-Pacific region. Vietnam and the Soviet Union are unwavering in their intention to normalize relations with the People's Republic of China, considering this an essential condition for stability in region.

The relationship between the October Revolution, the restructuring in the Soviet Union and renovation in Vietnam are an expression of the law of causality. They form a continuous heritage the sole aim of which is man's happiness, socialism and a lasting peace on earth.

The 70th anniversary of the October Revolution will be the biggest day for progressive mankind this decade. In Vietnam, whenever we think of all the good the October Revolution and the great Soviet Union have done to the Vietnamese revolution and people we are reminded of this saying: "You must thank the source for the water you're drinking".

Second Buddhist Congress Closes in Hanoi

BK291617 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 2—The Second Congress of the Vietnam Buddhist Church [VBC] closed here today after two days' sitting with a prayer for world peace and national prosperity. At its closing session, the congress approved a project for amendment to the V.B.C. charter and a programme of action for its new tenure. It is said in the programme that the V.B.C. would strengthen unity and enhance its solidarity with non-Buddhists in the country and with international Buddhist organizations.

The V.B.C. will associate itself more closely with the common cause of the nation for socialism and make further contributions to world peace and social progress, the program further said.

The congress approved a letter addressed to the State Council and all Buddhist believers at home and abroad, reaffirming the V.B.C.'s determination to carry on its activities under the watchword "religion-nation-socialism," harmonize its religious practice with the practical conditions of the country and encourage its adherent to contribute to peace and national defence and construction.

The congress also reaffirmed the V.B.C.'s loyalty to its membership in the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace (ABCP) and its full support for A.B.C.P.'s peace initiatives and efforts especially its initiatives aimed at making Asia and the Pacific a zone of peace, stability, development and prosperity.

The congress expressed Vietnamese Buddhist believers' high appreciation of the solicitude of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the government and the Vietnam Fatherland Front which have created every condition for the practice of Buddhism.

The congress ordained new members of the Sangha Council and elected a new executive council of the V.B.C, headed respectively by Superior Bonze Thich Duc Nhuan and Most Venerable Thich Tri Tinh.

Correction to Report on MIA Talks in Hanoi

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "U.S. Official Arrive for MIA Talks" published in the 28 October East Asia *Daily Report*, pages 33-34: Page 34, first column, last paragraph: ...Also in August, Hanoi announced the discovery of three remains of the U.S. servicemen... (changing word "the" to "three")

Australia

New Zealand's Marshall Criticizes France *BK301011 Melbourne Overseas Service in English* 0430 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] The New Zealand foreign minister, Mr Marshall, has attacked the French Government for using deception and bribery in this week's United Nations vote on New Caledonia.

He was speaking in Canberra following talks today with the Australian foreign minister, Mr Hayden. The United Nations voted to refer New Caledonia to its decolonization committee, but the vote was cut by 20 votes compared to a vote on the resolution last year.

Mr Marshall said the South Pacific Forum had lost ground at the United Nations because of superficial acceptance of last month's referendum in New Caledonia.

The New Zealand foreign minister expressed dismay at the French tactics before the United Nations vote, saying it had worked with a great deal of skill, deception, and bribery over the last few weeks on governments around the world and bought people up.

Mr Marshall criticized countries such as Japan, Sweden, Canada, and Norway for changing their votes on New Caledonia. He said that over the next few months the South Pacific Forum would be considering means to work with the Kanaks and France, but he said the relationship that New Zealand and Australia have with France was not the most cordial.

Treasury Set To Counter Economic 'Fallout' *BK301007 Melbourne Overseas Service in English* 0830 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] The treasurer, Mr Keating, has assured business leaders that the government is prepared to intervene immediately to meet any serious economic fallout from the collapse of the share market and the falling dollar. However, he told a luncheon in Melbourne that the government would not be stampeded into fiscal adjustments that were merely a public relations exercise.

Mr Keating said the government's response to the events of the past 2 weeks had been thoughtful and measured. He said the Reserve Bank would continue to operate flexibly to ensure sufficient liquidity was available.

Mr Keating said the government rejected opposition calls for a mini budget because haphazard changes would only increase instability.

French Polynesia

France Bolsters Security Presence After Riots *BK300556 Hong Kong AFP in English 0540 GMT* 30 Oct 87

[Text] Papeete, Oct 30 (AFP)—One hundred and eighty French security forces arrived here Thursday to reinforce forces already present after riots in the capital of French Polynesia, official sources said.

The two extra squadrons brings to six the total number in Tahiti where a state of emergency and curfew was ordered after the disturbances.

Forty-seven Paris firemen and firefighting equipment was also sent to Papeete with the new reinforcements. The town's main fire engine was destroyed in last week's riots which left many Papeete shops ablaze.

The new firefighting forces have been sent in case fires caused by any new troubles get close to the town's oil depot in the port.

Pierre Angelc, the French high commissioner in Papeete, said he thought the six squadrons of gendarmes were "sufficient" but added that the state of emergency in Tahiti could be kept to the legal limit of 12 days which expires on November 12.

He said, however, that the 7pm to 5am curfew imposed in Papeete and four surrounding districts could be lifted sooner.

Some 75 French forces who were sent to Papeete after last Friday's troubles, returned to New Caledonia on Thursday in case of troubles on the South Pacific territory in the wake of the acquittal Thursday of seven people accused for the December 1984 killing of 10 pro-independence activists.

The territory's leading Melanesian separatist group immediately denounced the verdict, and warned it would create a "situation of extreme violence."

New Caledonia

Jury Acquits 7 in Killing of Activists *BK291612 Hong Kong AFP in English 1602 GMT* 29 Oct 87

[Text] Noumea, Oct 29 (AFP)—New Caledonia court Thursday acquitted seven people accused in the December 1984 killing of 10 pro-independence activists in the French South Pacific territory.

Sources said the seven were freed from Camp Est prison in Noumea—where they were held during the trial that began October 18—about two hours after their case in the Court of Assizes was dismissed on grounds of self-defense.

There was a mixture of cheers and hisses in the courtroom when the verdict was handed down, but police said later there were no signs of trouble or demonstrations as reinforcements patrolled the streets.

Feelings ran high in New Caledonia after the ambush near Hienghene, northwest of Noumea. The territory's indigenous Melanesians, known as Kanaks, want independence—but they are outnumbered by European and Asian settlers who prefer being part of France.

The jury, mostly New Caledonians of European background, deliberated for two-and-a-half hours before the not guilty verdict.

Prosecutor Gilles Lucazeau had called for prison terms of seven to nine years for the defendants: Maurice Mitride, Robert Sinemeine, Raoul Lapetite and his sons Jean Claude, Jacques, Jeff and Jose.

Jean-Marie Tjibaou, leader of the pro-independence Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS), who lost two brothers in the incident, expressed anger at the acquittals.

"What it means is that you can kill Kanaks like dogs," he said.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, economic, military, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names which are rendered phonetically or transliterated by FBIS/JPRS are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in 8 volumes: China, East Europe, Soviet Union, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Africa (Sub-Sahara), Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically. Current JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcovers or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. DOD consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate

command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.) For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (703) 527-2368, or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

Nov 3, 1987

